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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Important Action by the Ways and Means Committee.

Proposed Great Reduction of Taxation.

The President in Sympathy with the Movement.

Passage of the Mississippi Bill Without Amendment.

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA

Interview of Prominent Virginians with the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There was quite a stir in the atmosphere at the Capitol to-day at the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee had voted, by eight to one, that there should be a reduction of internal revenue taxation to the extent of thirty millions of dollars. At the same time the statement was accompanied by reasons which tended to show, provided they were correct, that the Committee had taken a new departure in this matter. As the statements telegraphed this afternoon are in many respects inacurate, the following facts should be given: When the Tariff bill was first taken up, Mr. HOOPER moved that, as a basis of action, there should be a reduction of taxation to the extent of sixty millions, but as the tariff only was under consideration, he modified his motion so that it should be for a reduction of twenty millions on the tariff, intending thereafter to move a reduction of forty millions on internal revenue. The revision of the tariff was carried out so that the reduction as carefully computed, will amount to twenty-three millions, though by increased importations that amount may never be apparent in the Customs returns. To-day for the first time the question was reached in Committee as to how much reduction should be the basis for action in revising the Tax law. Governor BLAIR, of Michigan, moved that it be thirty millions, which was substantially in accord with the purpose of Mr. HOOPER and Mr. ALLISON made manifest some weeks before. This motion was agreed to, Mr. MAYNARD alone voting in the negative. The report that the Committee had a conference with the President is incorrect, but a prominent member of the Committee, who has conversed with the President on this subject within the last day or two, says that the President expressed himself very decidedly for the reduction of taxation to the extent of fifty millions at least, twenty of which should be on the tariff; and further, that he was convinced that owing to the demand for money for private investment in Europe at higher rates of interest than our loan could pay, it would be impossible to fund the debt this year. Secretary BOUTWELL, however, remains confident of success in case of a trial, and to that end will continue to urge the passage of the Funding bill.

PASSAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Mississippi has finally passed out of the Senate after one of the most tiresome and profitless debates which are to be found in or on the *Globe*. All the arguments which were made in the case of Virginia, and the imposition of fundamental conditions, were repeated *ad nauseam*, and hardly a new idea was presented in all the speeches, the last one of which Mr. TRUMBULL made to-day. The House bill imposing the same conditions as those of Virginia was passed by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-seven.

VIRGINIA—THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.

A delegation of Virginia Republicans, who are earnestly in the movement for the organization of a consolidated Republican Party in that State, arrived here this morning from Richmond, and paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by Messrs. PLATT and AYERS, Members of Congress from that State. The party consisted of the following gentlemen: Major O. E. HINE, of Fairfax, and A. WASHBURNE, of Richmond; State Senator WOOD, of Petersburg; Messrs. D. R. WHITE, of Elizabeth County; ROBERT NORTON, of York County, and LUTHER LEE, Jr., of Norfolk, who are members of the Legislative Assembly; Judge T. S. HARGEST, of the Winchester Circuit: Dr. SHIELDS, of Manchester, and WM. E. CROCKETT, of Caroline County. They were introduced to the President by Colonel PLATT, who stated the purpose of the movement in which they were engaged, and the President responded briefly, but very pointedly, to the effect that it gave him much pleasure to hear that such efforts were on foot; that the movement not only had his cordial sympathy, but he would promise it his earnest support.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House spent most of the day in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, but made scarcely any progress. The Democrats vainly endeavored to manufacture a little cheap thunder by criticising the expenses of the White House, and comparing them with what they were under JOHNSON, but no change was made. Mr. FARNSWORTH got the floor at a late hour and assailed the supervising architect of the Treasury, and declared for the abolition of his office. Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Committee, deplored the tedious character of the debate, and said that as but one-fourth of the bill had been considered in one whole week, he should feel compelled, if better progress was not made to-morrow, to move to close debate on the entire bill.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S DISTRICT.

As there seems to be an effort in behalf of a certain firm in New-York to gain public sympathy by imputations upon the acts of Collector BAILEY, it will aid an impartial consideration of the case to state that, on the 23d of January, 1868, the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN paid to the Treasury Department the sum of $45,000 in lieu of penalties for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. That case was not entirely unlike the present.

THE CADETSHIPS SALE.

The Military Committee had two witnesses before them to-day in the Cadet investigation—Colonel CAPEHEART, and a Mr. SCHOFFE, said to be a clerk in the Patent Office. The nature of their evidence has not been ascertained. There is a great deal of commotion over the discoveries thus far made.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Commerce of the Senate are now engaged in the consideration of a bill to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the several District Courts of the United States, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships. The duty of these Commissioners is to attend to the apprentice system on shipboard, to see that seamen are protected in their rights, &c., the mode and manner of doing all of which is minutely prescribed in the bill. Supervision is to be exercised over food, wages, contract stipulations, discipline, &c., in all of which, it is alleged, great abuses at present exist. Several petitions from the East and the Pacific Slope have been laid before the Committee. A gentleman from New-York was heard on the subject by the Committee to-day, but no definite result was arrived at.

APPRAISEMENT AND INSPECTION OF IMPORTS.

The bill of Mr. JUDD to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, which passed the Senate last session, and which provides that merchandise arriving at any port of entry of the United States and intended for certain cities enumerated, may be entered for warehouse and immediate transportation on the execution of a bond without previous prepayment of duties at the said port of entry, was considered by the House Commerce Committee to-day, and ordered to be reported with certain amendments. The section repealing all acts and parts of acts which authorize the abatement, reduction or return of duties on account of damage to goods, wares or merchandise, &c., after their arrival at the United States, was stricken out. The cities enumerated in the bill, as it now stands, are: New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Portland, Buffalo, Evansville, Ind., and Milwaukie, Wis.

THE NAVY-RANK QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had a session this morning, but nothing of importance was done. The Committee has a large number of petitions and memorials before it on the question of the differences between the line and staff in the navy, but they have come to the conclusion to take no action on the subject, or make any recommendation, until the House shall have first passed upon it.

THE NEW-YORK PORT WARDENS.

The question of changing the Board of Port Wardens of New-York, making them Federal instead of State officers, was again considered in the House Committee on Commerce to-day, but no definite action was taken on it. The Committee, it appears, are not altogether decided as to the advisability of passing a special measure of this character. Very good reasons are adduced on both sides why the bill should and should not become a law. The question was postponed to-day in order that the Committee may consult with the Treasury Department and with the Custom House officers of New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON RANK.

The following letter was written by General SHERMAN at Admiral PORTER'S request on the question of naval rank:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 15, 1870.

Admiral David D. Porter, Navy Department:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I have your letter of yesterday, and hope you are mistaken in supposing that my opinion can in any manner affect the result of the question of the rank (positive or assimilated) of the staff officers of the navy.

I have observed the feeling which has been developed by the controversy, and have naturally deferred to the judgment of such naval officers, like yourself, as have spent their whole lives at sea, and have risen from the bottom to the very top of your profession. As you remark, I have had good opportunities to study the subject at sea, having made several voyages in all sorts of crafts, both sailing and steam, and on war vessels as well as packets; one of these being from New-York to California, in the *Lexington*, naval store ship, commanded by the present Admiral BAILEY, and the result or conclusion is that I don't want to go to sea in any vessel with more than one captain, or when in case of accident to him the rights and powers of his successor are not clearly prescribed by law or naval custom.

If by conferring actual naval rank on the surgeons, paymasters, engineers, &c., the power of the Captain, executive officer, (First Lieutenant,) or of the officer of the deck, is diminished or made doubtful, I would consider the change very damaging to the service. The object of all rank is not so much to confer power or honor as to fix responsibility. Thus, if changes at sea on a long voyage would leave the ship with a staff officer on board senior to the actual naval commander, the Government could not afford to let that commander off in case of wreck, disaster or defeat. Therefore I take it for granted that no law will be enacted that will leave it doubtful who is to be the responsible commander in any event. In the army all our staff officers have actual rank. They hold commissions from the President as Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., which fixes their pay, allowance, precedence and privileges generally. But the sixty-second Article of War clearly establishes who is to command:

"If, upon marches, guards or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps or militia, by commission, then on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case."

Therefore, (and it frequently happens,) when a Captain or Lieutenant finds himself senior, he commands the whole, although there may be under him surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, &c., with commissions of Colonel or Major, who must obey his orders. So long as a line officer is present for duty he must command. He cannot even waive it, for the Government holds him personally responsible for whatever duty or enterprise the command may be engaged in. This is true as to the commanding officer, and it is practically true as to the "officer of the day," who corresponds with your "officer of the deck," as also the Adjutant, who simply takes the order of the commanding officer.

In all other respects the staff officers have their full advantages of their rank.

On the whole our army system seems to work well in practice, but I do not feel justified in saying, therefore, that the same plan would work in the navy. Of this you must be the better judge.

As a matter of course all kinds of bills find easy admission into Congress for debate; but I feel certain the majority of the members will not force on you any system of naval government that you think will result in the "demoralization" of the service. I rather think they will defer to those who go down to the sea in great ships to make the laws which will preserve the discipline of the navy, and make it what it has always been—the pride of our country. With great respect, your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

There is no truth in the report that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have divided on the Cuban question. Their deliberations thus far have been harmonious, and it is probable they will make a Winter report. It is considered likely that they will report favorably on Mr. MORTON'S Neutrality bill, with some modifications.

APPOINTMENT.

ROBERT J. STEVENS, formerly Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, has been appointed one of the Assay Commissioners, *vice* R. B. SWAIN, declined.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

At a preliminary meeting last night, Senator POMEROY was authorized to invite Senators, and Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, to invite Representatives to assemble on Monday night at the residence of Mr. POMEROY for the purposes of taking into consideration the political condition of the colored people of the South.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund were in session to-day. Reports were made concerning the operation of the last six months. An appropriation of about $90,000 was made for educational purposes in the South, but no localities were named. Agents are to draw from the general fund under the direction of the Executive Committee. They adjourned until the second week in August. The next meeting is to be held in Philadelphia.

PROBABLE REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

One of the results of the recent seizure of a distillery at Cleveland, by Supervisor DWYER, will be the removal of two or three subordinate revenue officials in that district.

PERSONAL.

General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was recently confined to his house by illness, has so far recovered that he was at the Senate to-day on business concerning his Bureau.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 12, at the below-mentioned ports: Boston, $273,248; New-York, $2,448,784; Philadelphia, $76,124; Baltimore, $136,987. Total, $2,935,148.

ALBANY.

About Adjournment—Railroads as Insurance Companies—Unclaimed Deposits—The Sectarian School Law—Senator Bradley Set Right—A New Court House Job—A Westchester Job, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

The Senate to-day passed a resolution to adjourn over from Saturday to Wednesday next, and the Assembly passed another to adjourn from Saturday to the 1st of March. As neither House can adjourn more than one day without a joint resolution, and as they are not likely to agree as to time, the chances are that the usual recess of ten days, covering WASHINGTON'S birthday, will be omitted this year. Mr. JACOBS reminded his party of their promise to the people at the commencement of the year to have a short session, and said that as they were now going on they would not be able to adjourn short of 120 days—which is altogether probable.

RAILROADS AS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator CHAPMAN introduced a bill to-day to authorize every railroad company of the State to insure the lives of its passengers; in other words, to do the business now done by the accident insurance companies. It is claimed that it would be an additional inducement to the companies to guard against accidents, but the rival insurance companies will probably regard it as an encroachment upon their privileges.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill requiring savings banks, insurance companies, railroads, banks, &c., to pay over into the State Treasury all unclaimed deposits, dividends, &c., now in their possession, to be placed to the credit of the school fund. It is said that the amount of money in these institutions for which no claimants can be found is between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. WHITE went before the Committee on Education, of the Assembly, last evening, to urge a speedy report of his bill abolishing the law appropriating $200,000 a year to the support of sectarian schools in New-York. Mr. KIERNAN, one of the Committee, claimed that a large majority of the people of his district (Twenty-first Ward) were in favor of the law, and he urged a postponement of the consideration of the bill till after the recess, on the ground that some of his constituents desired to be heard before the Committee. The bill was finally postponed, with an agreement that it should be taken up and voted upon at the next meeting of the Committee.

ISN'T INTERESTED.

Senator BRADLEY asked for a correction of the paragraph in your correspondent's letter, published on Monday last, in which a high Democratic State official, in giving his views of the causes of the evils of New-York City politics, insinuated that Mr. BRADLEY was interested in that "big thing" known as the Office for the Collection of Personal Taxes. Mr. BRADLEY says he never made a cent out of politics in his life, and he don't want the name of a thief without the game. Therein he is right. Madame Rumor evidently does Senator BRADLEY injustice, and the best thing he can do is to take his name off the door of that office forthwith.

ANOTHER MARKET JOB.

TIMOTHY CAMPBELL'S bill for the erection of a new market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York was up in Committee of the Whole to-day, and discussed at length. It allows the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner to appoint three Commissioners to build the market, and requires the Supervisors to raise all the money they may require for that purpose. The Commissioners' pay is to be $10,000, and they are entirely unlimited in the number of clerks they may employ or the amount of money they may expend, with the exception that the site of the market is not to cost over $100,000. Mr. WHITE exposed the job in its length and breadth, but it was ordered to a third reading, several Republicans from the country voting in its favor. Trading and log rolling has begun.

ABOLISHING THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Mr. BURNS to-day introduced a bill to abolish the Surrogate's Office of New-York City, and transfer the duties thereof, together with the books and papers, to the Court of Common Pleas. The bill was sent here by Mr. ISLINGTON, of Wall-street, and introduced at his request.

REORGANIZING THE SUPERVISORS.

OWEN MURPHY introduced a bill repealing that section of the act creating the Board of Supervisors which allows the Mayor to appoint six of its members, and reducing the number of the Board to six members, to be elected on a general ticket. The term of office of the six members now holding under appointment from the Mayor is to expire immediately.

A WESTCHESTER JOB.

The bill of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Westchester County, appropriating $25,000 per mile for the boulevard now constructing on the Boston post-road, in that County, came, up and was earnestly opposed by Mr. HUSTED, who said that Westchester County presented a perfect network of projected boulevards, whose construction imposed a larger annual tax on the real estate of that county than the entire income from said estate. On his motion the bill was progressed, in order to give the people of the county an opportunity to be heard.

S.

Confirmations of Loan Commissioners.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations of Loan Commissioners: ISAAC M. SEYBOLT and RICHARD BRINKMAN, Orange County; N. C. CLARK and WM. GILLESPIE, Sullivan County; BELA C. SMITH and EUGENE B. MAPES, Schuyler County.

The Democrats of the Senate, in caucus this evening, agreed to the Hardenbergh bill to abolish the contract system on canals.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY—To enable the consolidation of the American and Foreign Bible Society with the American Baptist Publication Society.

By Mr. PIERCE—Against the act relative to Brooklyn Schools, and that the same lie on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Assembly amendments to the bill relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee requested.

By Mr. MURPHY—Chartering the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Chartering the National Trust Company of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The bill changing the name of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York was passed. The Senate agreed to adjourn from to-morrow to the 23d inst.; also to hold an executive session to-day to confirm the Loan Commissioners and notaries public.

Mr. LORD called up his resolution to pay the principal and interest of the State debt prior to the 25th of February, 1862, in coin. On motion of Mr. GENET, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Insurers' Indemnity Company of New York City.

Mr. LEWIS introduced an act relative to the acknowledgment of conveyances and other instruments.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAVANAGH—Relative to the oyster trade.

By Mr. MOONEY—Creating an additional Court for the towns of West Farms and Westchester.

By Mr. CLARK—Giving jurisdiction in bastardy cases to the Police Justices of Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To regulate the rates of interest; also, altering the Brooklyn map; also, amending the Brooklyn charter; also, to improve William-street, Brooklyn; also, chartering the South Brooklyn Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. DROLL—Regulating the Brooklyn ferriage.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Relative to the Brooklyn Prospect Park.

By Mr. HAVER—Altering the map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MADDOX—Chartering the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn; also, repealing the act to open Pratt-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Amending the Quarantine law; also, to allow news yachts to board vessels entering New-York Harbor.

By Mr. BERGEN—Relative to Life Insurance Companies; also, chartering the Mutual Loan and Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. BURNS—Abolishing the office of Surrogate of New-York, and devolving duties on the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

By Mr. CAREY—Changing the route of the Bleecker-street Railroad of New-York.

By Mr. O. MURPHY—Relative to the New-York Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Chartering the Friendship Association of New-York.

By Mr. DECKER—To appoint Highway Commissioners in Richmond County; also, to erect a new town in the same county from Castleton and other towns.

By Mr. MOONEY—Chartering the Westchester Savings Bank.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

THE EXCISE AND SPECIAL SESSIONS BILLS.

Mr. NACHTMAN moved that the State Excise law be referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that Bill No. 196, which was the bill to abolish the New-York Special Sessions Court, be referred to the same Committee.

The Chair stated there was no such bill.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY could not see how that was, as the bill had been again reported.

The Chair explained the bill had lost its number. It was now numbered 238.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY then moved that Bill No. 238 be referred to the first Committee of the Whole not full.

Mr. BURNS moved to lay both motions on the table. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY'S motion was carried; also Mr. NACHTMAN'S.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL AGAIN.

The bill relative to the Court of Special Sessions, in and for the County of New-York, was taken up in Committee. This repeals the act creating the present Court and restores the old law.

Mr. BURNS moved to strike out the first section.

Messrs. M. C. MURPHY and MITCHELL opposed the motion, and denounced the Court in unmeasured terms.

The motion was lost and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved the bill be read to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Carried. Adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Celebration by Colored Citizens of the Day of Jubilee—Enthusiastic Meeting at Zion Church—Our Colored Citizens in Council.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of our colored citizens was held last evening at Zion Church, Bleecker-street, corner of Tenth, to take measures for an appropriate celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. There were represented no less than eighteen union societies, and fully twelve hundred people were present to vote on the questions presented.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. TURPIN, of the Sullivan-street Church, was elected to the chair. The Committee of Arrangements then left to make up their report, and meanwhile Mr. TURPIN greatly entertained the audience by a characteristic speech. The speeches followed each other in rapid succession. Some gentlemen made two or three speeches. All were well received, and very many good things were said throughout the evening, all of which were well applauded by the audience. Mr. BUTLER, of Zion Church, and Mr. TURPIN, of the Sullivan-street Church, seemed to touch the popular heart more nearly than any other speakers. Not having space, however, to report each speech, we give simply the sense of the meeting in such detached portions as the enthusiasm of the meeting allowed us to hear:

"A new era in our lives has dawned—an era that our fathers and our mothers prayed for, groaned for, agonized for—and now their offspring live to see it. We have now become part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, and no one can take it away from us. To-night we may rejoice in a free Republic, such as was intended by our fathers. We have got to be men and we have got to be women, and we must move on like a mighty avalanche until we are practically as well as theoretically the equals of our countrymen. Our friends have accomplished much for us,—we must now accomplish much for ourselves. We have fought side by side by them, and now we must fight side by side again. Let us vote with our friends to a man, and thank God we have the balance of power. Old JEFF. DAVIS did us as much good as any man could do. Some of us do not like him, but he did us a good deal of good,—more than he intended. And now we are going to take advantage of it. The human mind is of a revolutionary and conventional character. It is always on a pivot, turning to its rights and advantages. We have obtained our rights and we meet undisturbed to celebrate them. It is bitter for those who fought against us to accept us in office and high positions. But they will get used to it at last and want our services as much as they did when they called on us in the war. We are no longer goods and chattels, and when we come to fill our places in Albany we will fill them at least as well as they are now filled. Some gentlemen say they fear we will be mobbed if we have our procession. No, the time for that has passed away. We were mobbed in 1863, but that was the end of it. And why? Because we have votes. White men will come to us now and say: 'Are you going to vote to-day?' 'No, Sir, I am not very well.' 'Take my carriage then.' That is what they will say. We shall be a power, and being a power will have the means of progression, and that is what we want. We want no place we are not capable of filling, but we want to be able to show our capacity."

The Committee then entered with their report, which was adopted. The substance of its provisions was that a Committee from each ward should be appointed to consider ways and means, that a meeting should be held next Tuesday to ratify the resolutions of the Committee, that each person present should contribute $1 towards the expenses, and that a time should be appointed for the whole colored population of the City of New-York to walk in procession to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. It was also provided that a "Sidewalk Committee" be appointed to inform each colored man of the benefit he receives from the act, and to compel him to march in the procession. "By this means," said a speaker, "we shall show the City of New-York that we are a power in the land."

At the suggestion that each person present pay one dollar it must be owned that many people moved towards the door. It was getting late, however, and as all matters had been arranged it was needless to wait longer. The company passed out as the speaker remarked (instead of the usual organ obligato) that "men with white coats, gray coats, black coats, or no coats at all, would be expected in the grand procession; and that men with one dollar should pay it, men with less should pay less, and men with none should give their names." With these words the meeting broke up in good order, and it is understood that gentlemen will be ready with their subscriptions at the next meeting, to be held Tuesday evening at Zion Church.

THE SHERIDAN MURDER.

Further Details—Post-Mortem Examination—Demeanor of the Prisoner.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday caused a *post-mortem* examination to be held by Dr. SHINE on the body of MARGARET SHERIDAN, who was murdered by her husband on Wednesday at No. 517 West Forty-first-street. The inquest will be held to-day at noon in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, though it will probably be a very brief one, owing to the scarcity of witnesses. The *post-mortem* examination of the remains resulted in finding that the two bullets did not enter the head. One entered at the chin, passed through the mouth and destroyed the root of the tongue and the palette, emerging from the neck just behind the ear. The second bullet passed through the right lung and the breast. It must have been fired while the murderer was struggling with POWERS—indeed, it is so stated by the solitary witness of the crime. MICHAEL POWERS, the witness alluded to, was easily found yesterday, he having been permitted to go on Wednesday night to notify the family of the deceased. The story told in the TIMES relative to the property of the deceased, and her sale of a farm for $25,000, was yesterday found to be substantially correct, the proceeds of the sale having been squandered by MARGARET in very nearly the manner described by the murderer. PATRICK SHERIDAN, the prisoner, appeared to be in a calm and collected frame of mind yesterday, and met all visitors to his cell in a frank and quite unconcerned manner. He evidently estimates his situation at its true value, and no doubt committed the murder with deliberate purpose.

Alleged Attempt to Commit Murder at Mott Haven.

On Wednesday afternoon, ANTHONY NEVINS, a car or stage driver, living in Harlem, called at the residence of Mr. JAMES GAFFNEY, in Mott Haven, and after a brief conversation with the latter, alluded to some old difficulty between them, and at the same time pulled out a revolver and pointed it at GAFFNEY, but a person who was in the room at the time caught hold of his hand and prevented him from discharging the weapon, and with assistance NEVINS was put out of doors. A sister of GAFFNEY'S, as a matter of curiosity, opened a window up stairs and looked out, when NEVINS pointed the pistol at her, and, with an oath, threatened to shoot her; but he was again thwarted in his plans and taken before Justice HAUPTMAN, who committed him to prison to await an examination, which will probably take place to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

A Plot to Assassinate the French Emperor.

The Means—Bombs Thrown Through the Tuileries Windows.

The Grounds of French Opposition to Infallibility.

An Educational Bill for England and Wales.

Inauguration of Religious Liberty in Sweden.

EUROPE.

Discovery of a Plan to Assassinate the French Emperor and Prince Imperial by Bombs—France on the Infallibility.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Government has proof of a plot to assassinate the Emperor and Prince Imperial, and has seized a plan found on one of the prisoners to throw bombs through the Emperor's window at the Tuileries....France objects to the proposed dogma of infallibility, because, if admitted, the French Bishops would no longer be answerable to the common law.

The Power to Transport for Political Offences—Editorial Prosecutions and Convictions—Health of the French Empress.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes an Imperial decree, which by request of the Minister of Justice, annuls the decree of 1857, giving the Government the power of transporting to penal settlements parties who belong to secret political societies. The Minister says this power is abolished because it is incompatible with a liberal Government. The trial of the editors of the *Reveille*, (irreconcilable organ,) for violation of the Press law, has just been brought to a close. M. DELESCLUSET, the chief editor, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months, and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. M. CARON, another of the editors, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. GUSTAVE FLOURENS has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine, and M. DEVEURS, publisher of *La Marseillaise*, to two months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for publishing false news. Of the persons arrested during the late riots, those convicted of carrying arms have been condemned to three and four months' imprisonment, and those convicted of uttering seditious cries to fifteen and thirty days' imprisonment....The *Marseillaise* to-day publishes a letter from a gentleman of Boston, Mass., to FRANCOIS VINCENT RASPAIL, in which he says he incloses 50 francs as a contribution towards erecting a monument to VICTOR NOIR and M. BAUDIN....The *Rappel* (irreconcilable) to-day publishes a letter from VICTOR HUGO to HENRI ROCHEFORT, calling the latter "a force for the future." A meeting of the Deputies of the "Left Centre," in the Corps Legislatif, will be held to-morrow. Immediate action on the interpellation introduced in the Chamber by JULES FAVRE, concerning the domestic policy of the Government, will be urged; and a resolution will be introduced declaring that if the Ministry do not accept the interpellation, the "Left Centre" will vote with the extreme "Left."....The Empress EUGENIE was seriously ill to-day, but at noon was much better.

The British Parliament—The Telegraphic Irregularities—A School Bill for England and Wales—The Fenians.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Committee on Standing Orders was appointed. Lord CAIRNS demanded returns as to the condition of the agricultural laborers, and the tenures of land in Ireland. Lord SALISBURY censured this mode of conducting business as likely to lead to a great waste of time in the early part of the session. After observations from the Lord Chancellor, Earl GREY, Lord REDESDALE and others, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, stated that the Hudson's Bay Company's domain had been transferred to Canada, but no money had been paid. The transfer had been brought about through the concurrence of England, Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company. The Red River difficulties would be speedily settled, though how soon it would be premature to say. ....The Postmaster-General again alluded to the irregularity of the telegraph service, and regretted that his hopes of improvement had not yet been realized. He explained that recent storms and defective insulation had interfered with the working of the wires, while at the same time the lines were overloaded with dispatches by the rival news companies. The Government was unable to forward all the news reports offered, and some compromise was indispensable.... Mr. FORSTER then rose and asked leave to bring in a bill providing for elementary education in England and Wales. He spoke in general terms of the value of education, and pronounced the present system deplorable. He then gave a sketch of the bill. It proposed to divide England and Wales into educational districts; grants were to be made under certain conditions to be ascertained by inspection; and where needful, compulsory rates would be imposed to supply any deficiency of aid from the State; local inspectors were to be elected; parents, when able to do so, were to pay school fees, all others were to receive free tickets admitting their children to the schools; in every poor section education was to be entirely free. General debate followed the introduction of the bill, Messrs. MONTAGUE, DIXON, MUNDILLA, WHEELHOUSE and others participating. Mr. WALTER made a speech in support of the bill. Mr. FAWCETT wished to have attendance at school made compulsory. Sir J. PAKINGTON argued against the measure, and Mr. FORSTER met his objection, and promised that the House should have time for deliberation. The bill was then read for the first time, and the House adjourned....A canoe race between the champions of Oxford and Cambridge will take place on the Thames in the week of the University race....A Fenian demonstration was announced to take place at Cork yesterday, but it was suppressed by the authorities.

The Papal Syllabus—The European Banks—The Pall Mall Gazette on the Freedmen's Bureau—Removal of Political Disabilities in Sweden.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—*La Patrie* pronounces false the report that Austria and other Powers had transmitted to Rome a remonstrance against the Papal Syllabus....There has been a heavy flow of specie to the Bank of France during the past week. The amount in vault to-day is 12,100,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last week.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £114,000 during the week ending yesterday.... There is still much dissatisfaction with the new telegraphic system. The merchants of Glasgow, last evening, held an indignation meeting, and "denounced the present mismanagement"....The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this evening, reviews the history of the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States, and after recounting the immense good it has accomplished, deplores its approaching end.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—It is generally thought that the reduction of interest by the banks here and elsewhere on the continent will create an improved demand for the United States securities.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.—The Diet has passed a law admitting Dissenters and Jews to political rights. The King signed the law immediately.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Carlist disturbances are reported at Murcia, Calataagud and other places, but they were promptly suppressed. The indications are unmistakable that the Carlists are plotting for a general outbreak in the Spring. The Government is aware of their designs and is prepared to meet them.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Extensive Fires in Yokohama—Expulsion of Native Christians—A Short Rice Crop—Alarming Political Indications—Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steamship *Japan*, from Hong Kong Jan. 12, and Yokohama, Japan, on the 24th, arrived at 10:30 o'clock last night. Her list of passengers, which is unusually small, includes M. HENGELMULLER and COLGATE BAKER, for New-York. The merchandise by this steamer to go overland to New-York includes fifty-seven boxes of tea, thirty-four packages of silkworm eggs, one case silk, and for Europe fifteen bales of silk. The *Japan* spoke the steamship *America*, hence for China; all well....Extensive fires had occurred at Yokohama, Japan. The buildings chartered by the Mercantile Association of Yokohama, and the premises of STILWELL, THAYER & Co. had been partially destroyed by fire. The War Department buildings at Yeddo had also been burned....Authentic information from Nagasaki conveys the intelligence that the Government of the Mikado had enforced the departure from the main land of seven hundred native Christians against the unanimous protest of the foreign representatives....The rice crop of the Province of Echisen is a total failure, and the Government has prohibited the exportation of rice from Higota except by special license as provided by the treaties with foreign Powers. The telegraph line between Yeddo and Yokohama has been completed, the first message having been sent over the wires on the 7th of January. The line will be thrown open to mercantile purposes very soon. The United States steamer *Oneida* sailed for Hong Kong on the 22d of January, leaving the American interests in Japan entirely unprotected, at a time when trouble is likely to occur at any moment. The Daimios are constantly making large purchases of arms and munitions of war. They also exhibit much enterprise in the development of their mineral resources, employing experienced foreigners to engineer the mines. The new year, which begins on the 1st of February, is expected to bring important political changes. Yeddo is quiet, but the city is strongly guarded by SATSUMA'S men....The British bark *Ellery* was lost Dec. 10 on Mattalas Reefs. She had on board a lighthouse for the coast of Japan and the machinery for a Government mint at Osaca. The British brig *Runnymeade* is a total wreck on the eastern coast of Japan, but no particulars of the disaster have been received....An embassy will be sent next Summer by Japan to the United States, France and England. The new American Minister to Japan is popular, and is complimented for his prompt attention to the wants of his countrymen and to the interests of our Government. The Japanese Government is compelled to import large quantities of rice from Saigon, Siam and Cochin China, to prevent great suffering among the people....A total eclipse of the moon was observed at Yokohama on the night of the 17th of January.

Advices from Hong Kong represent that the Winter had been unusually moderate. Freights to Cheefoo were better, and all the vessels were finding employment. The water in the Hankow River was low, and but little business doing in that Province. Three vessels have been chartered at Shanghae, to carry Chinamen to New-Orleans. The British schooner *Ada* was totally wrecked, Jan. 5, on the "East Saddles," and three lives were lost. Unprecedented advantages were expected to be obtained by the French treaty now under consideration. The United States steamer *Ashuelot* arrived at Shanghae Jan. 9. The *Monocacy* left for Hong Kong on the 11th.

MEXICO.

Escobedo Compelled to Retire Before the Revolutionists—A New President Proposed—A Revolt of Prisoners.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 9, *via* HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The revolutionary Generals TOLEDO and MARTINEZ combined their forces, and threatening ESCOBEDO compelled him to retire to San Felipe, and from that point he fell back yesterday to Guanamato. The insurgent forces in that quarter far outnumber ESCOBEDO'S army. The Government has forced 4,000 men into the army during the past week. General ROCHA has lost prestige in consequence of his defeat by General AGUIRRE. General GARCIA DE CADENA, ex-Governor of Zacatecas, has been suggested as President of Mexico in opposition to JUAREZ, with the seat of Government at Agnas Calientes. General ALATORRE has been made Commander-in-chief of the national forces. At Orizaba, on the 8th inst., 1,500 prisoners broke jail and overpowered the guards of the city. Generals COSIO, PONTONEZ and CHAVARRIA have joined and taken command of the revolters. The citizens take no part in the affair, and await developments.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

How the Interest on American Claims Against Spain is Paid—The Terms of the Treaty of 1834.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House of Representatives, some time ago, directed the Secretary of State to furnish the reasons, if any, why the Spanish Government has not paid in coin, according to the treaty of February, 1834, the interest upon the claims of American citizens, secured thereby to be paid in Paris every six months, and which it seemed had not been distributed to American citizens holding inscriptions for interest; and further, whether any portion of such inscriptions has been distributed to creditors in legal-tender notes, and if so who has had the advantage of such differences between legal-tender notes and gold, or a bill of exchange on Paris.

The Secretary of State reports to the President that according to correspondence on record in the Department, the Spanish Government failed, through derangement in its finances, for many years after the negotiation of the treaty, punctually to pay the interest due the United States. The allegation of inability to make these payments appears to have been acquiesced in by the Administration for the time being. Finally, however, in the year 1847, an arrangement was entered into which has always been regarded as confidential, by which payment of the interest was to be made by drafts drawn in Havana on New-York. It is understood this arrangement was approved by the claimants or a majority of them. Payment has been made with reasonable punctuality. After the passage of the Legal-tender act of 1862, payment appears to have been offered and accepted in drafts payable in currency, the payment to the United States being made in drafts drawn in Havana on New-York, payable in currency. The Department is not aware that any one, unless it be the Spanish Government itself, has derived any advantages from the difference between coin and currency. On the accession of Secretary FISH to the Department of State, he addressed a letter to the Attorney-General for his opinion, and received reply to the effect that as the law of 1862 expressly permits the payment of the debts due to the United States, except the duties on imports, in currency, he could see no reason to doubt that the United States are bound to receive from Spain the sums which may become due, under the convention, from time to time in the Treasury notes, if the Spanish Government choose to offer them in payment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of a Large Woolen Mill in Philadelphia—Loss $400,000; Insurance $224,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The main building of the extensive woolen mills of JOHN P. BRUNER, on Hamilton-street, extending over the whole block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, took fire this morning and was entirely destroyed. The fire commenced in the third story of the weaving room, but from what cause is not known. No hands were employed in this portion of the premises. Those working occupied the second, third and fourth stories of the Hamilton-street front. The first intimation was a strong smell of smoke, which was first perceived by one of the number engaged on the fourth story, who immediately rushed down stairs and informed the engineer, who stopped the engine. The flames speedily worked their way upwards, and the upper floors giving way, the immense weight of machinery was precipitated earthward, covering all the lower floors with it, together with an immense mass of burning material, which soon served to kindle the fires in all the rooms. The wind blowing strongly from the south aided the fiery demon in the work of destruction. At 10 o'clock the flames had devoured the whole interior, and the Hamilton-street wall fell with a deafening crash into the street, carrying the roof with it, and scattering the firebrands far and near. BRUNER'S mill was one of the largest in the Union, and complete in every respect. It stood on the site of the old mill destroyed in 1857, when three lives were lost and many injured. It was again destroyed by fire a few years ago. The main building was of stone, seven stories high. The full force of employes was not at work, owing to a difficulty about wages. The main building only having been destoroyed, the loss on the building and machinery is less than the amount first stated. The building destroyed was valued at $200,000; the stock and machinery, $200,000. Upon this there was an insurance of $224,000. There was $25,000 insurance in the North British and $75,000 in the Manhattan Companies, of New-York.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Air Line Railroad in New-Jersey—Massachusetts—Kentucky.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day the Driggs Land bill came up and was debated at considerable length. It was defeated by a vote of 2 to 6. In the House the Senate amendments to the Newark Police bill were passed. The Air-Line Railroad bill again came up for consideration, the motion being to reconsider the vote by which the adverse report of the Committee was agreed to. The motion was lost by an overwhelming majority.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, in joint convention, to-day elected Hon. CHARLES J. KETTREDGE, Hon. JONATHAN WHEELER, of Grafton, and Hon. STEPHEN N. CROSBY, of Williamsburg, as State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to serve as such for a term of two years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17.—The Kentucky Legislature, to-day, reconsidered the action declining the invitation to be present at the informal opening of the bridge to-morrow, and will participate in the ceremonies. The arrangements for the entertainment of the members have been completed. In the Senate, to-day, the report of the Committee of Nine, condemnatory of Senators DRAKE and SUMNER'S bill regulating the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, was adopted.

The Virginia Senatorial Election—A Stay Law in Georgia and a Two Months' Recess—Alabama.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—In the Legislature to-day the Senate passed the bill enabling the present officeholders in the State to hold over until their successors are appointed. A resolution was reported to the effect that it would be expedient to go into election for United States Senator for the term commencing March, 1871. A joint resolution was adopted to furnish armed guards at the State prisons, where a mutiny is threatened by the convicts who are dissatisfied with the removal of the late superintendent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—In the Legislature to-day the House concurred in the following Senate resolution:

Resolved, That all proceedings in the several courts of the State, founded on any debt contract prior to June 1, 1865, and all levies and sales by virtue of any execution so founded, shall be stayed until twenty days after the recess shall have expired; and in compliance with the just demands of the people, we earnestly appeal to General TERRY to sanction and enforce the resolution after its approval by the Governor.

Both Houses to-day adjourned for sixty days.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature have been all day endeavoring to make valid the bill to uproot the present municipal Government of Mobile. HARRINGTON, the newly appointed Mayor, calls for soldiers, and the Governor positively refuses to send them. The Senate bill to extend State aid to the amount of $16,000 a mile to all railroads in the State, and allow the benefits of the act to be continued until November, 1871, will pass the House to-morrow.

A Verdict Against a State Constable for Seizing Copies of a Paper—Escape of Sailors.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—In the Superior Court, to-day, the case of the New-England News Company against EDWARD J. JONES, State Constable, was brought up. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, for the seizure of 3,200 copies of a paper from the plaintiffs called the *Day's Doings*. A good deal of interest was manifested during the trial....As a party of sailors, *en route* from Charlestown to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were passing through Easton on Tuesday evening, several of them jumped from the train and made their escape. One of them fell and was killed by striking on his head. Two of the deserters were caught the next day in Taunton.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in St. Louis—Four Lives Lost—A Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The boiler in the Union Railway Car Works of H. M. WOODWARD, in Dekalb-street, in the extreme lower part of the city, exploded with terrific force, about 2 o'clock to-day. FREDERICK KERGIN, FRANK COLLINS, PAUL DE BOW and the engineer, whose name has not been ascertained, were killed, and several others scalded or injured by the falling bricks and timbers....The weather, which has been very warm the past week, changed last night and rain fell briskly. This morning a snow storm set in, which continued all the forenoon and promises to last all day....The funeral of the late JOHN A. ROE was very largely attended this morning.

Crushed to Death Between Railroad Cars.

JOHN MALLOY, a brakeman employed upon the Erie Railway Company, was killed on Wednesday evening at the Prospect-street crossing, in Jersey City. He was engaged in coupling cars and was knocked down and run over by one of them. Coroner BURNS gave a permit for the removal of the remains to South Fourth-street, near Grove.

PHILIP CARY, aged 18, an employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company, who was crushed between two cars at the depot on Wednesday, died yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital. Coroner KEENAN will hold the necessary inquest.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The new *Atlantic* is lively and fresh, and presents a good many attractive titles. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR continues his serial; Dr. HOLMES has some characteristic verse, as has also Miss ALICE CAREY; Mr. HENRY JAMES inquires, "Is Marriage Holy?" and seems to come to the conclusion that whatever that institution may be in theory in practice it too frequently is not holy; Mr. TROWBRIDGE has an article of at once a patriotic and a peripatetic nature; Mr. SHALER discourses of California earthquakes, two anonymous writers discourse pleasantly of "The Minor Theatres of London," and "A Night in a Typhoon;" Mr. RICHARD WEST speculates on the "Hopes of a Spanish Republic;" and Mr. JUNIUS H. BROWNE, in a paper called, "Adventurers and Adventuresses in New-York," seems to have found a congenial theme, and one he is well qualified to handle. Most of the new magazines we have so far seen appear to be uncommonly fortunate in the way of various and amusing themes, and the *Atlantic*, we are glad to say, is in the first rank of the elect.

—The March *Galaxy* is a taking and varied number, although there are some things in it open to serious objection. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY's paper on the Prince of Wales is in the worst possible taste. No good end was to be subserved by the publication of such an article, and its tendencies are simply mischievous. Something else than their probable truth and the taste of the day for sensation is requisite to justify allegations like Mr. MCCARTHY's, and to absolve him from the charge of stimulating prejudices already too strong and too bitter. Mr. TROLLOPE's second "Panjandrum" chapter is no better than the first; which is to say that it is dull and pointless. Mr. ROBERT WEEKS, who is among the most promising of our young poets, has some pretty verses called "Medusa." Mr. WHITE's "The Clown's Real Pigling," as a piece of literary composition, is one of the cleverest things he has ever written; but it contains some palpable sophistries, and betrays by processes not too adroit or well concealed that its writer is conscious of having been led into a false position, and is resolved to use all his talent to escape from or explain it away. The illustration of the decay of the stage, found in the splendid mounting of BOOTH's *Hamlet*, falls to naught in view of the fact that since Mr. WHITE's paper was printed FECHTER's *Hamlet*, with scarcely any mounting at all, has been running to houses crammed to the ceiling. Mr. WHITE's ingenuity is great, he has produced, we are glad to acknowledge, an interesting and sprightly article, and his theory—on paper—is striking and convincing. But practically speaking this is not an era of the decline of the stage, and neither fine nor other words can make it so. After Mr. WHITE and a nice contribution from Mr. CALVERT, appears an extravagant puff of a photographic establishment which ought to be worth a great deal to the proprietor and to the magazine. The short articles at the end are marked by the usual graceful diction and sensible comment on passing events that we are accustomed, in this department of the *Galaxy*, to look for.

—Much thought and careful writings are shown in the prominent articles selected for the *Catholic World* for March, and special interest attaches at this moment to the discussions they embrace. The first is a review of the Abbe MARTIN's work on the future of Protestantism and Catholicism, the chief object of which is to prove that the former has arrested and not created or helped to advance liberty. "Untying Gordian Knots" is the continuation of an interesting story, and the chapter on "Church Music," —that worthy auxiliary of the priest in the discharge of his sacred office—contains suggestions worthy of consideration. The mystery surrounding "The Iron Mask" is not quite solved in the short paper upon this subject, although some facts not hitherto known are brought to light, and we, as well as the writer, wait for M. TOPIN's further developments. In "The Greek Schism" we have a brief history of the Eastern Church; and in the review of the life of Mrs. SETON an interesting account of the founder of the Sisterhood of Charity in the United States. "Views of the Labor Movement," and a careful consideration of the "Present Condition of Poland," precede a touching narration of some passages in the lives of SEBASTIAN and FRIEDEMANN BACH, those truly great musicians, who in their day attained the highest degree of development. Of course, the chapter which will be sought with most eagerness is that which chronicles the proceedings of the Vatican Council. Great pains have been taken to obtain from authentic sources such information as may be satisfactory concerning the proceedings of this illustrious body, upon whose present action the future interests and harmony of the Church of Rome so largely depend.

—The duty of selection for *Putnam's Magazine* for March, has been performed with ability and discrimination, and the contents of this number are unusually varied and interesting. The first chapter gives a graphic account of a bear hunt in a remote part of Sweden; and, as from the time of ALFRED, when we first made acquaintance with the Northmen through the report of OCHTER, down to the days of FREDERICA BREMER, descriptions of Scandinavian life have been read with avidity, we doubt not that this brief but spirited little sketch will prove a welcome contribution to our former knowledge. In describing "School Days at the Sacred Heart," the writer draws the picture of a life wherein the virtues of obedience, humility and patience are enjoined and practiced, and where absolute control is blended with kindliness and love. The article entitled "Babel in our Midst" is cleverly written, and merits careful perusal. It points out the peculiar language and phraseology of every profession and occupation and of all classes of society, and contains much curious information. This is followed by the fourth number of "Sketches in Color." "Concerning Charlotte" is continued, after which the chapter which particularly arrests attention is "Our Trip to Egypt as Guests of the Viceroy." The writer has a keen relish for the solemn sights and pageants of this venerated land, where steam is now making such marvelous innovations. His experience, while "assisting" at the opening of the Suez Canal, like that of Eöthen and Titmarsh, is equally interesting and amusing. A review of Mr. BRYANT's *Homer* appears likewise in this number.

Books Received.

— D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Natural Speaker: Being selections to aid the student in acquiring a simple, natural, business-like style of speaking.* By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D. LL.D., President of New-York State Normal School, with a prefatory note by JAMES MCCOSH, D. D. LL.D., President of the College of New-Jersey.

— D. APPLETON & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Mastery Series Manual for Learning Spanish.* By THOMAS PRENDERGAST, author of *The Mastery of Languages, &c.*

— CARLTON & LANAHAN, New-York, 1870. *Principles of a System of Philosophy,* in accordance with which it is sought to reconcile the more difficult questions of metaphysics and religion with themselves and with the sciences and common sense. By AUSTIN BIERBOWER, A. M.

—PATRICK DONAHOE, Boston, 1870. *Legends of the Wars in Ireland.* By ROBERT DWYER JOYCE, M. D.

— CARLETON, New-York, 1870. *The Golden Cross, and Other Poems.* By IRVING VAN WART, Jr.

— HARRIS & HOLMAN, Portland, Oregon; New-York, the American News Company. *A History of Oregon,* 1792—1849. Drawn from Personal Observation and Authentic Information. By W. H. GRAY, of Astoria.

— ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1870. *A Day by the Fire, and Other Papers.* By LEIGH HUNT.

— J. B. FORD & CO., New-York, 1870. *Principles of Domestic Science, as Applied to the Duties and Pleasures of Home.* By CATHARINE E. BEECHER and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

— J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *Vital Philosophy; a Survey of Substance and an Exposition of Natural Religion.* By JONATHAN S. MCDONALD.

— FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1870. *The Iliad of Homer.* Translated into English Blank Verse. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. In two volumes. Vol. I.

— Ibid. *Among My Books.* By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, A. M., Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard College.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston thinks it has the relapsing fever.

Bridgeport, Conn., has several cases of *trichina spiralis.*

The Overseer of the Poor in Pittsburg, Penn., is named FORTUNE, and all the poor say he is a good Fortune to them.

Governor WALKER, of Virginia, is reported to be preparing an elaborate message upon the finances of that State.

A Cincinnati man compelled his wife to give him her wedding ring, on Monday, that he might pawn it for rum.

A lady physician in Lafayette, Ind., returns her income from her profession last year at $2,500.

The Ohio Legislature last week passed a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. PROPHET, making Christmas a legal holiday.

The Convention of the Conservative Republicans of Texas, called for the 5th instant to testify to and establish their orthodoxy, was postponed to a later period.

There are two patient white men in Gaston, N. C. Last Monday they got into a fight, at the end of which one threw the other down and sat on him for four hours.

General TATE, late Haytian Minister, says he has not heard of the loss of the ram *Triumph*, and that he has not received the slightest information that she has met with disaster.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* urges that if General LEE goes to Europe in the Spring for the benefit of his health, he be made the agent there of the Virginia Immigration Society.

A California man who says he noticed that a great number of fish died during a recent season of draught, has made a new conundrum, viz.: Do salt water fish need a little fresh water to slake their thirst?

Two of the Bowdoin Professors have begun the publication of a fortnightly journal of science under the auspices of the College, for the benefit of the students and of the departments over which they preside.

LELAND BROTHERS have closed a contract with PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO. for the longest and handsomest iron verandah ever made in this country, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga.

An evening paper is seeking to show what the Fathers taught. Well, they taught the young idea how to shoot, and their sons went at it vigorously in 1861 and kept it up for four long years.

There is a man in Alabama (he lives in Coosa County) who says he used the word ridiculosity in a Douglas speech, delivered in that State in 1860. He therefore claims a patent by reason of priority.

A resident of Topeka, Kan., celebrated his one hundredth birthday, on Saturday. With six other men, aged from 80 to 90, and a brass band, he walked half a mile and visited the Legislature, where he was fittingly received.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College has decided that an "ample reading room" should be provided immediately, to be opened to the students at all seasons and to contain the books most used, so arranged as to be easily accessible.

GEORGE DIXON, of Michigan, who caused the death of his little son by ill-treatment, has been sent to prison for fifteen years. He expressed the opinion that the whole prosecution had been a conspiracy against him. He threw his little boy down and stamped upon his breast.

Admiral JOHN R. TUCKER, of the Peruvian Navy, is having some vessels built in Wilmington, Del., which he expects to be launched in June. In them he intends to return to Peru, his adopted country, which does not sneer at him as a carpet bagger.

A Montreal paper asserts that an old man having died in that city a few years ago, his sons paid the Roman Catholic priest $50 for his interment, and $100 to say masses for his soul. The reverend gentleman crowned the transaction by selling the body, which had been placed in the vault of the church, to a doctor for $40.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 8th inst. says: "The State of Texas has entered suit against GEORGE PEABODY for the recovery of certain United States bonds irregularly transferred to Mr. PEABODY's possession. Judge PASCHAL brings the suit. Dec. 5, 1870, is fixed for return day."

The venerable Hon. WM. WILLIS, of Portland, Me., who has furnished the papers of that city many valuable articles relating to its early history and people, announced in the Portland *Press* of Tuesday that his declining health and strength admonished him that he must write no more. To-day the telegraph brings the announcement of his death.

The Kalmazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* says the horse which SHERIDAN rode at Winchester was a coal black one captured from the rebels in the northern part of Mississippi in 1862, and a fine Southern bred horse of great speed and bottom, and that it was presented to SHERIDAN in the early part of the Summer of the same year by Lieutenant GEORGE HODGES, of Kalmazoo.

The Fenians in Troy are preparing to give a hearty welcome to MICHAEL MOORE, one of their number, who went to Ireland a few years ago to take part in a Fenian uprising, but was captured and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and has arrived at San Francisco, having escaped from Van Dieman's Land. He is expected to arrive in a few weeks.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of California proposing an amendment to the State Constitution which shall permit young men who distinguish themselves by their industry and morality to vote at the age of 18 years, and to hold certain local offices, if fortunate enough to be elected to them. A Board of Examiners is to decide whether the young men are worthy of this high honor.

Just after a train left Sterling, Ill., on Monday, a crazy man, formerly in the employ of a railroad company, leaped upon an engine standing on a side track, and drew the throttle-valve wide open. The engine dashed on after the train to the end of the switch, but fortunately its velocity was too great to allow it to turn upon the main track, and, turning off, it buried itself in the earth.

TIMOTHY COOK, who killed a stranger while infuriated by liquor, in Michigan, because he would not step off the sidewalk at his command, has been sent to prison for *two years and a half.* His counsel vigorously defended him, on the ground that he had only "committed a serious accident," and, as no words had previously passed between the parties, there was "an evident want of motive."

FREDERICK T. WALLACE, of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday pleaded guilty to one of the charges of forgery against him, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Judge PAINE, in pronouncing sentence, said that the duty was rendered immeasurably more unpleasant from the fact that he had known him intimately for almost twenty years, and that their social relations had been of the most friendly kind, while the prisoner's standing as a member of the Bar had gained for him the highest respect for his learning, and the most unbounded confidence in his honor and integrity.

The result of the Syracuse charter election on Tuesday was very much mixed. The people chose a Republican Mayor, a Republican and a Democratic Overseer of the Poor, a Republican and a Democratic Justice, two Democratic Assessors, three Republican and five Democratic Aldermen, five Republican and three Democratic Overseers, and two Republican and one Democratic School Commissioner. Mayor CLARK was reëlected by 356 majority.

Miss BETSY THOMAS, who died in Portland, Me., a few days since, was, the *Argus* says, directly descended from ancestors who were executed as witches at Salem. She was 96 years of age, and had seen Portland twice burned, once by the English through Captain MOWATT, and again in 1866. She is survived by her brother ELIAS, aged 98, and her sister HAPPY in her 100th year. All three were born in Portland and they have always lived there.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Yosemite Valley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial yesterday on "The Yosemite in Congress," after alluding to Mr. JULIAN's report from the House Committee on Public Lands, there occur these words: "There are also, we believe, numerous other claimants who have not yet appeared," &c. Mr. LAMON and myself were the only actual residents in Yosemite when the act of donation was passed, and I have generally understood that the Preëmption laws required actual residence. Had there been other *bona fide* settlers, their claims would have been included with ours. We went there and settled, in good faith, under the Preëmption laws as applicable to settlements upon unsurveyed lands, passed May 30, 1862. We were both of us living there when the act was passed, June 30, 1864, donating the valley to California—not excluding, it seems, our preëmption claims. I have always considered the "Preëmption laws" as a binding contract between the Government and its citizens. That if a citizen found a spot anywhere on the public lands of the United States as beautiful as the garden of Eden, if it were unreserved, or in any way undisposed of, there would never be an "if" or a "but" of question as to its title, providing he had fully complied with all the requirements of the law. These Mr. LAMON and myself have faithfully done. Therefore to our minds there never arose a "contingency of Congress doing what it pleased with the public property." If the State of California or the Congress of the United States wishes to possess the whole of Yosemite Valley as a public park, I think that either will come to us and honorably compensate us for our claims in such sum as would be just and right as between man and man. My home there, much as I love it, shall be cheerfully given up for the public good, if such is required. But we do not wish to be wronged out of our possessions or driven from our honorably-acquired homes, as men who have violated some law, and consequently bound to suffer these results as the natural penalty therefor. Let it not be understood that I am desirous of disposing of my homestead in Yosemite, but that, if the public good requires it, I will surrender all my right and title there, if needed, for a *quid pro quo.* I have been a resident of California for over twenty years, and all that I possess in this world is invested in Yosemite, and that, too, in good faith under the beneficent provisions of the "Preëmption laws." Justice and right to myself and to my family require that we should be fairly and honorably dealt with. That is all we ask. J. M. HUTCHINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

[We have always urged in the columns of the TIMES that a great State like California should not haggle with or in any way be oppressive to the original settlers in this famous valley. It should offer them a liberal compensation for their improvements and farms. This is especially due to Mr. HUTCHINGS, who has done so much to make the Yosemite known to the world. The Legislature would not hesitate an instant in taking the lands of farmers for a railroad or avenue—why not for a permanent pleasure ground? Indeed, in some counties the miners themselves would appropriate Mr. HUTCHINGS' acres by unwritten law for a much less civilized purpose.

We have carefully examined Mr. JULIAN's arguments for the absolute rights of these pioneers in the Yosemite, as preëmptors, and they do not seem to us satisfactory. The very point arose during the last Administration, and the following opinion was given by Attorney-General SPEED, which was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. HARLAN, and is still regarded as law:

"That a settler, under the Preëmption laws, acquires, and can acquire, no vested interest in the land he occupies by virtue simply of settlement; and that no vested interest is obtained until the settler has taken all the legal steps necessary to perfect an entrance in the Land Office. Before such steps are taken he has nothing but a contingent, personal privilege to become, without competition, the first purchaser of the property, which he may never exercise, or which he may waive or abandon. During the interval between the institution of the settlement and the establishment of the claim by proof, and payment of the consideration nominated in the law, Congress has power to dispose of the land at its pleasure. It may recall the privilege previously conferred, or invest any one else with the same privilege, or it may make an absolute grant of the land to other parties, with or without consideration."

[If this opinion be upset by other decisions, we still hold that Messrs. HUTCHINGS & LAMON should be dispossessed on another ground, *pro bono publico,* and their claims compensated.—TIMES.]

The Theatre Ticket Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to add a suitable appendix to the communication in this morning's TIMES with regard to the sale of tickets at Niblo's. The managers of the theatre advertised that the sale of tickets for Mr. FECHTER's performances of *Hamlet* would commence at the box office on Friday last at 9 A. M. Being very desirous to get good seats I was on hand at 8:15, but when the box office opened, I was coolly told I could have no orchestra chairs, as I desired, but that they could be had at the "down-town office." Remonstrance was useless, and notwithstanding my early rising I was forced to resort to the "down-town office" and pay $2 25 for each seat, and as I bought four of them my purse was not pleased, but my "principles" not being so firm as was my determination to see FECHTER and "Hamlet," I succumbed, and by yielding to the imposition "I stooped to conquer," and secured my seats, but resolved never again to place confidence in advertisements emanating from the same quarter. PROTEST.

NO. 49 WALL-STREET, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

Interesting but Dangerous Ordance Experiments—A Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in to-day's TIMES an account of some ordinance experiments, at Fort Munroe, on "a new and valuable projectile," and your informant says, "The principle on which this improvement is made is regarded as a good one." I am not disposed to question the correctness of the verdict, but my regard for the security of human life, especially life which has been educated at West Point at the expense of the Government in the person of the officer conducting the experiments, Colonel BAYLOR, leads me to protest against the continuation of these experiments in the direction hinted at in the article under review. The previous experiments appear to have been conducted with a rifle gun of eight-inch calibre, which "usually" projects its shot point first, and the projectile alluded to is described as a kind of gun within the gun, the inner gun being loaded with powder to be ignited by a fuse after the outer gun has been projected five miles, and while it is high up near the clouds in the highest point of its trajectory paths it is to explode and throw another projectile four miles further. Now, while I think the aim of this second shot would not be very good towards an enemy nine miles off, I venture to suggest, *en passant,* that if the "inner gun" were inserted muzzle first it would be a good way to attack the enemy in the rear if he was one mile in front of us, but I claim nothing for this suggestion. The advantage of that kind of practice has undoubtedly occurred to our astute Ordnance Department in connection with the attack on earthworks, when the new system invented by an Englishman and recommended by Gen. SHERMAN came into vogue, by which the gun is made to recoil by a kind of back somersault over into a cave at the rear, to be loaded in a safe (but for this new invention) position. This, however, is a digression. I wish to say that while this practice may be safe and practicable with a rifle gun, it would not be quite so certain in a fifteen-inch, which is a smooth bore, if I am rightly informed, and I read the ordnance reports carefully. Your informant hints at future practice with this same invention in a fifteen-inch gun, and it is to be feared that some of the fuses may be cut too short, and that the projectile rolling over lazily, as it may do, the inner gun may be aimed at one of our own officers, or kill one of our own gunners, and in time of peace we cannot be too careful of the lives of soldiers. Colonel BAYLOR, in his enthusiasm experimenting on what he conceives to be a great invention, may overlook the danger of premature explosion of this thing, or the possibility of its changing the direction of its axis when fired from the smooth bore. You must excuse the length of bore of this letter. I have had a great deal to do with guns, having worked in a shop where they were made, and where I earned the *sobriquet* of OLD SOGER.

COLONEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

His Attack on the Indians on the Big Bend of the Marias, Montana—One Hundred and Seventy-Three Warriors Killed—Great Destruction of Property.

From the Helena (Montana) Gazette, Feb. 1.

The expedition against the hostile Indians set out from Fort Shaw on Wednesday. The weather was fearfully cold, the thermometer ranging from 10° to 20° below zero, and the icy winds swept across the exposed and bleak plains with a keenness and penetration that defy description. About dawn on Sunday morning they reached the tepee of an Indian called Gray Wolf, who was encamped alone, with his family, in which there were two cases of smallpox. Extorting from Gray Wolf the intelligence that Red Horn and Bear Chief's camp was about eight miles further on in the Big Bend of the Marias, the command started on a gallop and came upon the camp like a whirlwind, about 7 o'clock A. M. There was only one Indian stirring, and he, seeing the cavalry as they dashed across the creek, fired and killed a soldier. The next second the command were in the camp, around every tepee, in front of every lodge door, and opening a fusilade from their repeating rifles. The awakened Indians jumped to their feet with terrific yells; but no sooner would one put his head out of the lodge door than he was riddled. Some fired through the lodges, others endeavored to escape by running. One "buck" was found alive afterwards, in his tepee, who had killed two of his squaws with his knife and piled their dead bodies over himself to hide him. This is an act of stratagem, meanness and cowardice unexampled even in Indian history. It is unnecessary to say that the wretch did not live long after he was found in this condition. Soon it appeared that the warriors of the camp were thoroughly wiped out, and the troops took a view of the situation. The camp consisted of 37 lodges, with a wealth of buffalo robes, furs, meat, whisky and everything that an Indian considers necessary to make him rich, that astonished the troops. They found that they had killed 173 Indians, and had, besides, between 130 and 140 captives, women and children. These they had no use for; and, assigning them a lodge for their shelter, with such necessaries as they needed, the troops burned the robes, furs, peltries, meats, arms, lodges and everything else.

While a detachment remained at the work of destruction, the main command had resumed the march to attack the Mountain Chief's band, which they supposed was only three miles further, but a march of sixteen miles scarcely brought them to the camp. The Indians here had received the alarm and fled, barely taking their ponies with them. The lodges were struck, but nothing had been moved. The pots were still burning on the fires. There were forty-four lodges in this camp, with a similar wealth of Indian goods, proving that they were the richest Indians in America. Everything was destroyed. The guides and citizens were much disgusted at the destruction of bales of buffalo robes and rich furs; but the doctor announced that they all had the smallpox contagion in them. Then the command made for the Blood Camp, near the agency. Here the smallpox was raging fearfully. The warriors had skedaddled, but Colonel BAKER sent a half-breed after them, who induced them to come back. They came back to their camp, mighty good Indians, delivered up about a dozen American horses that they had, including BROADWATER's brown horse, and were for peace all the time. They then brought meat and all sorts of presents to the soldiers—being the first Indian treaty on record where the presents were not made by the whites. Colonel BAKER made a speech and told them that as they had taken no part in the murder he would spare them, and warned them never to trespass on the whites. The command was then gathered up and went into camp, where they got a square meal, the first they had had for thirty-six hours. From the camp they returned to Fort Shaw, bringing with them over three hundred captured horses. All these particulars are authentic, received from officers of the command.

An Incident of the Rebellion—One Thousand Dollar Autographs—A Leaf from Mr. Weed's Autobiography.

During the rebellion I was called frequently by telegram to Washington—generally by the Secretary of State, but occasionally by the Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. MCCULLOCH,) or the President. In February, 1863, I received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1863.

To Thurlow Weed, Albany:

Can you be here to-morrow morning? Answer.
NICOLAY.

To this telegram of the President's Private Secretary I responded affirmatively, and before 6 o'clock the next morning was in Washington, going, as was my habit, at 8½ o'clock to breakfast with Secretary SEWARD. After breakfast, walking to the State Department, the Secretary remarked that the President would inform me why I had been sent for. Repairing to the White House, Mr. LINCOLN, taking my hand in his cordial way, said: "We are in a tight place. Some money for a legitimate war purpose is needed immediately. There is no appropriation from which it can be lawfully taken. In this perplexity the Secretary of War suggested that you should be sent for. Can you help us to $15,000?" I replied, "Yes, Sir, but as you need the money immediately, the matter could be hastened by giving me two lines to that effect." He turned to his desk, and wrote on a sheet of note paper what follows. Thus fortified, I returned by the first train to New-York, and before 3 o'clock I had shown Mr. LINCOLN's note, briefly explaining its import, to the fifteen gentlemen whose autographs follow that of Mr. LINCOLN on the same sheet of note paper:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1863. }

Mr. T. Weed:

DEAR SIR: The matters I spoke to you about are important, and I hope you will not neglect them.
A. LINCOLN.

Marshall O. Roberts	$1,000
Alexander T. Stewart	1,000
Isaac Bell	1,000
Wm. H. Aspinwall	1,000
C. Vanderbilt	1,000
Samuel L. Mitchell	1,000
H. B. Cromwell	1,000
Novelty Iron Works, by H. A.	1,000
James T. Sanford	1,000
Spofford & Tillotson	1,000
James F. Winslow, Troy	1,000
Secor & Co.	1,000
P. S. Forbes	1,000
Russel Sturges Henry W. Hubbell	1,000
Charles Knapp	1,000

By the mail of that evening these contributions were transmitted to Washington. I intend on some proper occasion to offer President LINCOLN's note with his autograph, together with the autographs of the fifteen gentlemen whose names follow that of the President, for sale, for the benefit of some meritorious charity.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 2, 1870: Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Helfrich, Mrs. A. G. Curtin and family, Mrs. E. R. Edwards, Miss E. R. Edwards, Richard S. Edwards, Jos. T. Edwards, Thomas A. Edwards, Benina Smith, Thomas Wood, Dr. W. C. Cattell, Rev. J. W. Claxton, Orlando Crease. New-York—E. A. Quintard, W. E. Morrison, E. J. Woolsey, Jr., Mrs. S. B. Hunt, T. H. Bartlett, J. A. Hewlett and family, Miss Thomson, Leon Loeb, N. Bidwell. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. J. F. Herriman, Miss Herriman, Miss Polhemus, Miss G. Polhemus. Boston—Dr. I. Adams, B. H. Ticknor, T. M. Reitenbach, C. B. Gardner. Massachusetts—J. W. Clark and family. Maine—E. S. Eartman (ex-United States Consul, Cork,) and family. Tennessee—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swingley. United States of America—Marcus J. Parrott, W. R. Fitzsimons. Paris—Dr. S. S. Horner.

Appearance of a Curious Fish in Minnesota.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 14.

The following is an extract from a letter to SETH GREEN, from OLIVER GIBBS, Jr., residing at Lake City, Minn.:

"A strange variety of fish made its appearance here in Lake Pepin last Summer, resembling the white fish in some respects. They came in great numbers, remained a week or two, and disappeared. I first saw them in the edge of the stones along shore, sticking one fork of the tail out of the water. I shot one, and found it had the shape and size of a shad, color of the herring, mouth smaller than a shad, but similar to it. The meat was similar in appearance, and the fish had a gizzard like a hen. Nobody had ever seen such a fish here before. A fisherman caught five barrels of them with a seine and salted them. I did not get one to eat."

Mr. GIBBS describes the gizzard shad, first brought to the notice of the public through the medium of this paper. Enough has been heard from different portions of the country to show that the fish is extensively migratory.

THE ERIE WAR.

Testimony of David Groesbeck in the Ramsey Suit.

The following evidence was given by Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, yesterday, before the referee appointed to take testimony in the suit of of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY *vs.* The Erie Railway Company:

Question—Do you know whether Mr. RAMSEY owns or has an interest in any claim against the Erie Railway Company? Answer—I do. He is the owner of some preferred stock, common stock, some sterling bonds and some of its mortgaged bonds.

Q.—Of how much preferred stock is he the owner? A.—Ten shares.

Q.—Of how much common stock? A.—Three shares.

Q.—How many sterling bonds? A.—Two.

Q.—Of what amount? A.—They amount to about $1,000 in our money; £200 I should say.

Q.—How many mortgage bonds? A.—I cannot say positively, but I should think about $5,000 at their par value.

Q.—When did Mr. RAMSEY purchase these? A.—Within the last six months.

Q.—Who made the purchase? A.—My firm.

Q.—Who first suggested it? A.—Mr. RAMSEY.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with any other person in reference to the purchase? A.—Yes; I conversed with Mr. LEVERIDGE; I now recollect that I bought the ten shares of Erie preferred myself of Mr. LEVERIDGE.

Q.—Give the names of any other persons you conversed with? A.—I conversed with Mr. J. P. MORGAN on the subject, or with Mr. DABNEY, about the purchase of the sterling bonds; I don't remember now of having talked with anybody else on the subject except my own counsel, or the counsel for Mr. RAMSEY.

Q.—With what counsel of Mr. RAMSEY did you converse? A.—I talked with Mr. EATON.

Q.—How long before the purchase was this conversation with Mr. RAMSEY's counsel. A.—A very few days.

Q.—Who paid for the property purchased? A.—My firm.

Q.—Was the money furnished by Mr. RAMSEY? A.—The amount was debited to him on the books of the firm.

Q.—Where was the conversation with Mr. EATON previous to the purchase? A.—At his office.

Q.—Was Mr. EATON acting in the matter as your counsel? A.—He was not.

Q.—What was the conversation between you and him? A.—Mr. EATON said Mr. RAMSEY had better have such and such bonds, and such and such stock.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—For the purpose of commencing the suit.

Q.—Did you not understand before the suit was commenced that an application was to be made for your appointment as receiver? A.—I understood that an application was to be made for the appointment of a receiver, and Mr. RAMSEY said, "We'll make you receiver," or something to that effect.

Q.—Was your bond as receiver executed before the suit was commenced? A.—Certainly it was.

Q.—Have you paid anything towards the expenses of the litigation? A.—I have not.

Q.—Have you agreed to do so? A.—I have loaned Mr. RAMSEY $30,000 with the understanding that he was to use it if he saw fit.

Q.—Use it; do you mean in the prosecution of this suit? A.—As he saw fit.

Q.—Was anything said about the prosecution of this suit in that conversation? A.—I understand that he has used the money, or a part of it, in this suit.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any one in relation to your fees? A.—No, Sir; I havn't the slightest idea what the fees are for that position.

Irish in the Public Schools—Copy of the Letter from the Seventh Ward Trustees.

The following is a copy of the communication from the Board of Trustees of the Seventh Ward to the New-York Board of Education, asking that the Irish language be taught in the Public Schools:

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, }
SEVENTH WARD, Feb. 7, 1870. }

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your circular relative to "instruction in German French, and Latin in the grammar schools" has been received. We must confess, while admitting the great advantages to be derived from the study of languages, that undue prominence and a right incompatible with the cosmopolitan character of this City appears to have been given to the German language. Believing, as we do, that all nationalities in this country should be merged into one embodiment, and that presented to the world as the *beau ideal* of perfection known, respected by all as the American citizen, we see no reason in the elevation of one to the detriment of many. In our schools, where the time of the poor man's child is limited to a short stay, frequently not extending beyond the limits of the primary department, the advice of the poet would not be out of place:

> "To let all foreign tongues alone
> Until you can read and write your own."

However the spirit of your law is obligatory upon us, we would most respectfully ask your attention to the claims of a very large and highly deserving portion of the community, and most earnestly recommend the study of the Irish language in our schools. If you desire to keep pace with the age this will become necessary. The language is no longer confined to the colleges of Europe, but has been introduced and a professorship endowed by one of the leading colleges of Indiana within the present year. The claims of the language of the Gael are well understood by scholars of every clime, and need only to be made known to the American youth to unfold to their astonished gaze treasures of poetry and prose unequaled by that of any other land—a language in which "the warm lay of love and light notes of gladness" awaken the most eloquent sentiments, exciting to achievements the most brilliant that adorn the historic page.

In conclusion, "the Celtic language is now admittedly one of the most ancient in existence." (*Illustrated History of Ireland,* p. 147.) Its affinity with Sanscrit, the eldest daughter of the undiscoverable mother tongue, has been amply proved. (See PICTEL's *Origines Indo-Européennes.*) And the study of the once utterly despised Irish promises to be one which will abundantly repay the philologist. It is to be regretted that we are indebted to German students for the verification of these statements; but the Germans are manifestly born philologists; they have opportunities of leisure and encouragement for the prosecution of such studies denied to the poorest Celt. It is probable that Celtic will yet be found to have been one of the most important of the Indo-European tongues. Its influence on the formation of the romance languages has yet to be studied in the light of one continually increasing knowledge of its more ancient forms. Perhaps the conjectures of BETHAM will, by the close of this century, receive as much respect as the once equally-ridiculed history of KEATING.

We hope our petition will be considered in the manner it deserves.

The Reason for Commissioner Delano's Visit.

The object of Commissioner DELANO's visit to this City is said to be, among other things, to inquire into the charges which have been made against Collector BAILEY on account of his action in the recent whisky seizures in his district. He has had several consultations with District-Attorney PIERREPONT, the result of which is partially in favor of the Collector. It was thought that there was good ground for prosecution in two cases when seizures were made by the latter. The Commissioner will leave for Washington to-day.

The Brooklyn Chess Tournament—Brenzinger Conquers Mackenzie.

The players engaged in this tourney visited the club rooms in force yesterday evening. Captain MACKENZIE played two games, the first against Mr. M. MUNOZ, which he won, and the second against Mr. BRENZINGER, which he lost after an animated contest. The latter game is so full of interest that we give it below.

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

	BRENZINGER. White.	MACKENZIE. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	B to Q Kt 5.	P to Q R 3.
4.	B to R 4.	Kt to B 3.
5.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
6.	P to K 5.	Kt to K 5.
7.	Castles.	B to K 2.
8.	Kt takes P.	Kt to Q B 4.
9.	Kt to K B 5.	Castles.
10.	Q to K Kt 4.	P to K Kt 3.
11.	B to R 6.	R to K.
12.	Kt to B 3.	P to Q 4. (a)
13.	Kt takes B ch.	Q takes Kt.
14.	Q to B 3.	Kt takes B.
15.	Kt takes Q P.	Q takes P.
16.	Kt to B 6 ch.	K to R.
17.	Kt takes R.	Q to K B 4.
18.	Q to Q B 3.	Kt to B 4.
19.	Q to Q B 3.	P to B 3.
20.	Q takes P ch.	Q takes Q.
21.	Kt takes Q.	B to B 4.
22.	K R to K.	Kt to Q 2.
23.	R to K 8 ch.	R takes R.
24.	Kt takes R.	B takes P.
25.	R to K.	K to B.
26.	Kt takes P.	K to B 2.
27.	Kt to K 8.	Kt to B 4.
28.	Kt to Q 6 ch.	K to B 3.
29.	B to K 3.	K to Kt 4.
30.	B takes Kt.	K takes B.
31.	Kt to K 4 ch.	B takes Kt.
32.	R takes B.	Kt to Kt 5.
33.	P to Q R 3.	Kt to Q 6.
34.	R to Q R 4.	Kt takes Kt P.
35.	R takes P ch.	K to K 4.
36.	R to R 7.	P to B 5.
37.	K to B.	K to Q 5.
38.	K to K 2.	K to B 5.
39.	P to Q R 4.	K to Kt 6.
40.	P to R 5.	P to B 6.
41.	P to R 6.	P to B 7.
42.	R to Q B 7. (b)	

And white wins.

(a) He should have played P to Q 3 or Kt takes K P.
(b) Very ably played by white from the opening of the game to its termination.

Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon. Among the subjects under consideration was that of the late insults offered to ladies at Bellevue Medical Hospital, which was brought to the Board's notice by a communication from Warden BRENNAN. The Commissioners passed a resolution directing the Warden to cause the arrest of any student causing or inciting a breach of the peace, and to have him expelled in case of conviction. The appointment of Dr. ALEXANDER J. DOHERTY to the Inebriate Asylum, *vice* Dr. WM. B. FISHER, resigned, was confirmed. The Board subsequently adjourned.

POLICE JOTTINGS.

Burglaries and Attempted Burglaries—A Man Stabbed and Others Beaten—Minor Offences.

CHARLES CORDEAY was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner and an unknown confederate entered the store of WELLSTEIN & MEYER, at No. 55 Leonard-street, on Wednesday afternoon, but soon disappeared. A few minutes after, Officer BURNS, of the Fifth Precinct, noticed CORDEAY and his companion acting in a suspicious manner, and when they entered a Seventh-avenue car he followed them. The unknown noticed the manœuvre and leaped off the front platform and escaped. The officer then arrested CORDEAY and found him in possession of three pieces of dress silk valued at $455, which he subsequently ascertained had been stolen from Messrs. WELLSTEIN & MEYER's premises. One of the salesmen named J. ULRIC VELINGER, who had seen the two men in the store previous to their arrest, made the necessary affidavit yesterday, when the Magistrate committed CORDEAY for trial and forwarded the papers to the Grand Jury for immediate action. CORDEAY is 32 years of age and resides at No. 444 Broome-street.

JOHN MCDERMOTT, of No. 339 Washington-street, caused the arrest of JOHN LEARY, residing at No. 44 Thomas-street, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $75. There was a ball at No. 51 West Broadway, and the complainant laid the ring on the counter. The prisoner picked it up, apparently in fun, and ran off with it. As he subsequently refused to give the ring back to its owner, Miss ELLEN MCDERMOTT, LEARY was arrested as a thief, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING he found himself remanded for trial.

AUGUST ARING, ERNEST LAUDAW, WM. VERICH and HENRY BLOCH were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, for committing a felonious assault upon JEREMIAH CAHILL, of No. 33 Desbrosses-street. The four men named met JEREMIAH, his brother EDWARD CAHILL and WM. MURPHY, of No. 512 Canal-street, in Desbrosses-street, when JEREMIAH was stabbed in the spine, the wound being deemed a fatal one. Both MURPHY and EDWARD CAHILL were knocked down for interfering in the wounded man's behalf. Officers STEIN and SHERIDAN stated that the prisoners were very abusive and desperate while under arrest. The Magistrate held all of the accused to await the result of Mr. CAHILL's wound.

The residence of HENRY H. BRANDON, at No. 2 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, was entered on the 13th inst., and a diamond breastpin, valued at $250, carried off. It was subsequently ascertained that one GREGORY G. BELL, of No. 27 Grand-street, had sold the pin to FRANK BURNS, at the House of Commons saloon, so he was arrested on suspicion, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs, was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

FERNANDO PASTOR, brother of the theatrical manager, TONY PASTOR, sent JOHN BUCHANAN on the 5th ult. for $25 worth of pennies, to be used as change at the theatre saloon. The boy failed to return, and being accidentally found yesterday, was arrested. Justice DOWLING remanded the prisoner for trial at the Special Sessions.

At a late hour on Wednesday night Detective MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw JOS. MILLER, a colored man, inside the armory of the Sixth Regiment National Guard. He endeavored to secure the fellow, who had gained access to the rooms through an unfastened window, when MILLER leaped from the window into the street and was only arrested after a hot chase of several blocks, the detectives knocking him down. Captain FRANK W. STENY, of the Sixth Regiment, appeared before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, yesterday, and stated that his entire uniform, valued at $200, was in the room entered by the prisoner, so MILLER was committed on a charge of attempted burglary.

At an early hour yesterday morning GEORGE BROWN, a stranger in the City, and a temporary guest at the Commercial Hotel, met JULIA GERRIE in Prince-street, and accompanied her to No. 97 Crosby-street. JULIA there took possession of his pocketbook, which she surrendered with the contents intact. As BROWN also ascertained that his gold watch had been stolen he asked JULIA to go to a saloon, and on meeting an officer in the street, caused her arrest. The prisoner was found in possession of the missing timepiece, and Justice DOWLING yesterday morning fully committed her for trial at the General Sessions. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

GEORGE A. HOYT, of No. 7 Wythe-avenue, Brooklyn, while passing the lower portion of Broadway yesterday morning, was accosted by WM. LYNCH, who wished him to enter a gift jewelry establishment for the purpose of speculation. Upon his refusing, LYNCH tried to drag him into the place, when HOYT resisted, and finally struck LYNCH, who called Officer TAYLOR, of the Second Ward Police, and had him arrested. When taken to the Tombs, Justice DOWLING investigated the case, and ordered a complaint to be made out against LYNCH as the first assailant, and discharged Mr. HOYT.

The Citizens' Association of Hunter's Point.

A permanent organization, called the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association, has been formed at Hunter's Point. It objects are to protect its members against special legislation; to resist the imposition and collection of unequal and unjust taxes; to secure an equal valuation of property, together with a thorough and impartial collection of all taxes; to establish and maintain an economical administration of the town and village affairs; to secure the election of honest and capable persons to fill all local offices, without regard to politics; to obtain for Hunter's Point the power to manage and control its own affairs and coöperate with other organizations to obtain these ends.

The following persons were chosen the officers of the Association: James Dennen, President; Gustave Autruth, Vice-President; George Pelry, Secretary; Aaron Bisbee, Treasurer. The following Committees were appointed: Executive Committee—James Dennen, Sylvester Gray, J. D. McMann, John Warren, Josiah Marcy, Jr. Membership Committee—John Horan, P. Lonaegan, Henry Sharkey, J. B. Woodruff, Wm. Hindley. Finance Committee—Mathew Smith, James Moran, Wm. Hindley, Jonathan Peck, George Petry, G. Autruth. It was resolved that the following resolution be advertised in the New-York papers for one week:

Resolved, That the taxpayers of Newtown are hereby notified to refuse to negotiate any bonds issued by the Supervisor of the town of Newtown in payment of labor or salary on the roads known as the Blissville and Thompson-avenue roads, as they will be contested by the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association.

There were fifty-three persons who joined the Association, many of them the most prominent and heaviest taxpayers of the town. The meeting was very enthusiastic and the Association is evidently disposed to fight the Newtown Ring.

Personal.

Governor Samuel Merrill, of Iowa; Hon. G. R. Wicks, of Arkansas; Hon. Wm. Schley, of Baltimore; Hon. A. L. Massey, of Philadelphia; Col. O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas; Hon. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, and L. L. Jenkins, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Collector Hiram Barney, of Spuyten Duyvil, is at the Westminster Hotel. Judge Davis, Hon. J. P. Usher, Hon. T. T. Crittenden, of Washington; and Hon. H. A. Morgan, of Aurora, are at the Astor House. Hon. Geo. G. Stillman, of Rhode Island; Hon. W. S. Pope, of Detroit; Hon. John L. King, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Cochrane, of White Plains, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Paymaster Alley, of the United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. W. D. Colt, of Washington, is at the St. George Hotel. E. P. Weston, the pedestrian, is at the Gladstone House.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President in the chair.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Worth-street widened and extended, by including within said street all the land northerly and westerly of a line drawn from a point on the south side of said Worth-street, about fifty-five feet west of West Broadway, to-wit, from the northerly corner of the building No. 22 Worth-street, and extending to the southerly line of Jay-street, at its intersection with Hudson-street, the said Jay-street, and the portion of Worth-street to be made by the widening and extension herein specified, to be thereafter designated and known as New Worth-street.

A resolution to lay Belgian pavement in Macdougal-street, between Spring and Eighth-streets, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

Funeral of Joseph Wesley Harper, in Brooklyn.

A large congregation filled the Sands-street (Brooklyn) Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, to witness the funeral ceremonies of the late JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER. The coffin containing the body was of oak, covered with black cloth, handsomely mounted with silver, and lined with white satin. The body appeared in a full suit of black cloth, such as the deceased was in the habit of wearing while alive. The plate on the lid bore the following inscription: "JOSEPH W. HARPER, born Dec. 25, 1810; died Feb. 14, 1870." The services were participated in by Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, of the Pacific-street Church; Bishop JANES; Rev. Mr. KETTEL, pastor of the Church; Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of St. John's Church, Williamsburg, and others. The church was profusely draped in mourning. Among the gentlemen present were A. A. LOW, Esq.; S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq.; Professor EATON, of the Packer Institute; Dr. THORNE, President of the Board of Education; JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Esq., and others. The pallbearers were John J. Studwell, President of the City Bank; Samuel U. F. Odell, Alderman Thorne, John Cottier, David S. Quimby, Crawford C. Smith, President of Nassau Bank, and David Coop, all of whom had been selected by the deceased. After the body had been viewed, it was removed at the head of a solemn funeral procession to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

THE BROOKLYN COCK FIGHTERS.

The Fifteen Prisoners Arrested on Wednesday Night Released on "Straw Bail"—The Judiciary and Politicians Seemingly in League with Gamesters and Thieves.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation of the *habitués* of the sporting saloons in the Eastern District and around the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, was the arrest of the "flower" of the cock-fighting champions at "PAT" BRENNAN's cockpit the night before, as exclusively reported in the TIMES. On all sides their verdict has been, as should naturally be expected from this valuable class of citizens, that great injustice has been shown to them, and their curses of the instigators of their discomfiture have been both loud and deep.

Yesterday morning the fifteen prisoners captured at BRENNAN's pit were brought through the streets to Justice WALSH's Court at the City Hall, followed by a procession of some four or five hundred of their friends, who jeered and hooted the officers at different points along the route, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they were finally brought to the Court room, the officers having the prisoners in charge having been compelled on one or two occasions to resort to the use of the club to prevent a rescue.

The Court room was literally packed before their arrival with a miscellaneous crowd of Brooklyn and New-York "roughs," who vented their spleen towards the two detectives in the most unseemly manner. When Justice WALSH took his seat quiet was observed, and the cock fighters were placed before the Bar for examination.

"PAT" BRENNAN, the proprietor of the cockpit in which he as well as the rest of his companions were arrested, was the first called up. He is a distinguished Ward politician, and as a natural consequence his words were of great weight, and after a little quiet confab carried on between him and an officer of the Court *sotto voce*, the thing was "fixed," and the fifteen were discharged after having had their bail fixed at $200 each, which was promptly given by their friends in Court. Their trials are set down to take place on the 24th and 25th of the present month.

As soon as released, they were the object of glorification on all sides. The nearest "gin mills" were at once resorted to, and, in company with numerous politicians, the heroes of the night previous were soaked with Brooklyn whisky, which, in comparison to "Jersey Lightning," is "nowhere." Such was the end of Mr. BERGH's efforts to suppress cruelty to animals in Brooklyn, as there is but little doubt that their cases will never again be called up for trial.

BRENNAN walked forth to his old haunts, No. 207 Nassau-street, and was the recipient of a series of ovations from his friends upon arriving at his domicile.

During the evening our reporter paid a casual visit to "PAT's" ranche. The doors leading to the cockpit, which were broken through by Detectives HUDSON's and EDWARDS' clubs while making the descent, were neatly repaired, the glass of the skylight fixed, and everything ready for another main. In conversation with one of the principal cock fighters of that vicinity he ascertained the fact that those men are undaunted, notwithstanding their frequent arrests, and, as was stated in the forcible but rather uncouth language of MIKE REYNOLDS the other day, they consider "roosters" are not animals and that the law is entirely "onconstitutional," and say they will hereafter give the officers more trouble than they have had heretofore. Said he, "If them fellers come sneakin' around our places hereafter, we'll not give in so quick as we have before. We've got the law on our sides, as ole BERGH and all of his "cops" will find out, and the next move he makes there's going to be trouble." Not relishing the idea of having a little "onpleasantness" in that vicinity, our representative left to await the fulfillment of this prophecy.

THE TOWNSEND MURDER.

John Reynolds Arraigned—Postponement of the Trial Until Monday Next.

Yesterday that short figure surmounted by a square stolid face, that on the evening of the 5th inst. achieved an unenviable notoriety, was confronted with the outraged law. JOHN REYNOLDS was to be brought to trial for the murder of WILLIAM TOWNSEND, all the circumstances of which are too fresh in the public mind to require reiteration now. The expectation of the event crowded the Court room of the Oyer and Terminer with the curious, and there was that in the appearance of the throng which showed that the popular interest in this remarkable crime has in nowise abated. The prisoner sat against the east wall of the room, where he was in plain view of the audience, who looked upon him with eager interest. He, on his part, paid no attention to these hundreds of the curious. His eyes were riveted on Justice INGRAHAM, on the clerk calling the names of the persons summoned as jurymen, on all the little by-play in any way connected with the business of the Court. It might have been mere vague curiosity that possessed him; it looked very much like a keen, concentrated interest in everything connected with his safety, however remotely.

But the proceedings were brief, and his fears, if he had any, soon composed for the time. District-Attorney GARVIN rose, and announced that he was fully prepared to proceed with the case, and therefore asked that the trial at once proceed. In response, Mr. ABE HUMMELL read an affidavit, of which the following is the material portions:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, SS.: WILLIAM F. HOWE, being duly sworn, says that he is counsel for JOHN REYNOLDS, whose trial for the murder of WM. TOWNSEND has been set down for this day; that deponent was assigned by the learned and humane presiding Justice of this Court on Thursday last to act as counsel for the unfortunate accused, and that immediately upon being so assigned this deponent, with energy, zeal and assiduity, undertook to prepare such a defence as the circumstances of the case justified; but that on the afternoon of Monday last, and while in the midst of deponent's labors, this deponent was taken sick with an affection of the throat and lungs, and has been thereby since confined to his bed; that deponent is now rapidly recovering, but is prohibited by his physician from leaving his house to-day. Deponent says that even while confined to his bed he has given this case and its attendant circumstances his fullest and most careful attention; and deponent most respectfully, and in all humility, but with great confidence, asserts that, estimating his duty as an advocate, he will be enabled on the trial of this case to present a legitimate and acceptable defence on behalf of the wretched, and as deponent believes, demented homicide.

The line of defence was thus clearly foreshadowed, and the affidavit of Mr. HOWE having further declared as a fact boldly sworn to, that he will be fully recuperated on Monday next, the trial was set down peremptorily for that day. District-Attorney GARVIN requested all the witnesses for the prosecution to be in attendance on that day, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., without further notice, and the Court then adjourned.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following additional contributions for the family of the murdered man, TOWNSEND, have been received at this office:

G. C. B.	$15 00	Previously ack'ged.	$422 25
F. G. G.	3 00		
Total			$440 25

Dr. JOHN AITKEN, of No. 281 Hudson-street, has received $366 38 for this fund, of which sum $20 35 was collected by the little children of Mr. SAMUEL G. HULL, of No. 391 Hudson-street. The doctor, who has been an indefatigable worker in the good cause, says he will make his subscription paper show $500 before he gets through. Nothing has been heard of the $60 said to have been collected by the employes of MURRAY, EDDY & CO. We give below a revised and corrected list of all money known to have been collected up to the present time, in addition to that received at this office, as stated above:

Dr. John Aitken	$336 35
Handed to Mrs. Townsend by three gentlemen who declined to give their names	100 70
Thomas Smith	68 00
Mrs. Sarah McFadden	64 50
Wm. Witters	30 00
F. B. Furnell	35 25
L. Bechenteine	23 50
John Kelly	28 00
A friend	25 00

Of these amounts Mrs. ROLLINS, who has been acting as treasurer, has only received $255 75, including the $100 70 handed to Mrs. TOWNSEND. Of this amount $177 has been given to the family, in addition to the $64 50 collected by Mrs. MCFADDEN, which was used in restocking the store. In a few days there will be a meeting of the noble-hearted ladies and gentlemen engaged in this benevolent undertaking, when more definite action will be taken in regard to investing the money for the benefit of the family. In the meantime we renew our caution to the charitable to beware of subscription papers in the hands of irresponsible parties.

Central Park Dairy.

The Commissioners of the Central Park have determined to erect and open next Spring a dairy for the supply of pure, wholesome and unadulterated milk for the special use of invalid and delicate ladies and their infant children visiting the Park. The grass grown on the Park yields a return to the Park fund of $4,000 per annum, besides that derived from miscellaneous vegetable substances which grow in abundance from the prolific soil. With this it is intended to maintain a good stock of milch cows. There is a cottage being erected, with a handsome steeple and ornamental turrets, for the accommodation of ladies and infants. There will be female attendants there, and all requisite convenlances. In the basement stores will be kept in readiness to supply the demand made on them. Around this cottage a fine area of land is set apart for a playground, exclusively for very young children, being distinct and separate from the present boys' and girls' playground. There is also erected in contiguity to the dairy cottage, a rustic octagonal house, which, in the approaching genial season, will be covered with shrubbery, and beautifully shaded and decorated with flowers. The milk will be supplied at cost price.

THE PNEUMATIC TRANSIT CO.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Enjoin the Company—The Excavation Under Broadway to be Continued.

Some weeks ago an action was commenced in the name of the Mayor of this City against the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, which was duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of constructing pneumatic tubes under Broadway and other streets of the City, and also under the North and East Rivers, so as to connect with Jersey City and Brooklyn, the avowed object being to convey letters, packages, &c. In the charter it was provided that an experimental line should be first established from the corner of Broadway and Warren-street to Cedar-street, and thence to connect with the General Post Office in Nassau-street. The authorities of the General Post Office at Washington would not consent to the connection with the Nassau office on the ground of want of authority, and hence that part of the project was abandoned. The Company, however, commenced excavating under DEVLIN & Co.'s clothing store, corner of Broadway and Warren-street, and had proceeded nearly to Murray-street, one block below, when the suit was commenced and a temporary injunction obtained with an order to show cause why the defendants should not be permanently restrained. The case was argued at length by counsel about two weeks since, when the proceedings were reported in the TIMES. Yesterday Judge CARDOZO, before whom the case was heard, rendered his decision denying the motion for an injunction with costs. The following is an abstract of the opinion:

The Court decides that the case of The People vs. Kerr, in 27th N. Y. Rep., disposes of this application. It was impossible to hold that defendants are doing anything which they have not a right to do by virtue of the act of the Legislature; also that it is impossible to hold the act unconstitutional without differing from the law as laid down in the case above cited, which was decided in the Court of Appeals. While that case stands this action must fail, and hence the motion for an injunction must be denied. Even if he did not regard the case as clear for the defendants, he would hold that an injunction should issue until the question had been passed upon at the General Term at least, because defendants are shown to have incurred large expense, and have proceeded in good faith with the work, relying upon the statute; and the plaintiffs have suffered them to do so, and have allowed defendants to make large outlays without objection. The motion must be denied, costs to abide the event.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One store and tenement, No. 50 Rivington-street, 24x60, five stories; L. BOHEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 46 Rivington-street, 24x60, five stories; L. BOHEN, owner.

One tenement, No. 48 Rivington-street, 12x60, five stories; L. BOHEN, owner.

MIXED FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred-and-Fifteenth-street, 230 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 18.9x52, basement and two stories, fronts brown-stone and brick; JAMES H. GAFFNEY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, southeast corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, 20x47, basement and three stories, front, brown stone and brick; WM. MCGLYNN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, southwest corner of First-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, 25x48, basement and four stories, fronts brick and iron; WM. RIES, owner.

One store, north side of Spring-street, 50 feet west of Wooster-street, 25x75, basement and five stories, front iron; RICHARD WILLIAMSON, owner.

One stable, north side of Fortieth-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25x98.9, two stories and attic, front brown stone and brick; LAWRENCE KIP, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One carriage warehouse, Nos. 141 and 143 East Twenty fifth-street, 40x98, four stories; JAMES B. BREWSTER & Co., owners.

Seven stores and tenements, southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, 25x60, four stories; DANIEL GREEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 393 Seventh-avenue, 25x50, basement and five stories; ANDREW HAEFNER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 136 Liberty-street, 22.9x52, five stories; H. MEYER, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 25x60, four stories; S. S. DALE, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-first-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue, 25x60, five stories; MICHAEL GAVIN, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of First-avenue, 25 feet north of Third-street, 24.6x62, five stories; JOHN KOPP, owner.

Four tenements, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 167 feet east of Second-avenue, 25x52, five stories; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

Two tenements, Nos. 577 and 579 Hudson-street, 21.6 and 18.6x58, three stories; H. P. HALZDERBER, owner.

One tenement, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, 25x50, four stories; M. O'CONNER, owner.

One shop, No. 86 Ludlow-street, (rear,) 25x28, four stories; M. WEIER & SCHWARG, owners.

One shop No. 88 Ludlow-street, (rear,) 25x28, four stories; HENRY SHWEDER, owner.

One stable, south side of Seventy fourth-street, 48 feet west of First-avenue, 12x23, cellar and one story; WILLIAM REIS, owner.

One stable in Sixty-first-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 25x50, one story; A. B. YETTER, owner.

One carriage way, No. 536 West Thirty-fifth-street, 25x50, one story; CATHARINE BLOODGOOD, owner.

FRAME DWELLINGS.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 121 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 12x42, basement and three stories; PHILIP ZEETS, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, south side of Sixtieth-street, 120 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 20x32, three stories; E. HAFER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-first-street, 300 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25x26, two stories; PATRICK O'REILLY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Avenue A, 25x34, two stories; GOTTLEIB RIEG, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	42
Brown-stone fronts	3
Mixed fronts	8
Brick fronts	25
Frame buildings	6
First-class dwellings	6
Second-class dwellings	4
Stores and tenements	16
Tenements	8
Miscellaneous	8

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
345—Potter vs. Hyman.
607—Brookfield vs. Russell.
433—Heather vs. Treadwell.
507—Davidson vs. Lindsley.
639—Mall vs. Mich. So. & N. I. R. Co.
751—Frankel vs. Ingram.
757—Hammersley vs. The Mayor, &c.
367—Williams vs. Fisk.
145—Mooney vs. Tuomey.

Nos.
6253—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lyon.
6261—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
6425—Gaeller vs. Strauss.
6527—Palmer vs. Nelson.
6563—Banfield vs. Velom, &c., impleaded.
6611—Prince vs. Langdon.
6619—Allen vs. Cook.
6643—Skilding vs. Susq. & W. Val. R. Co.
6653½—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
78½—Hamilton vs. Pope.
—East River National Bank vs. Coar.
—Beecher vs. Losnowski.
—Chelsis vs. Carter.
70—Woodrow vs. Williams.
2—Kicher vs. Stack.
76—Grunebaumer vs. Budd, &c.
0½—Don vs. Vallette.
—Monahan vs. Russell.
2—Gawin vs. Hollacher, impleaded.
—Lamb vs. Keeley.
2—Welbeck vs. Levy.
6—Crommelin vs. Orcutt.
—Russell vs. Sanborn.
—Wilson vs. Ackerman.
—Ward vs. Dixon.
—Miller vs. Hatching.
—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Oliver, impl'd.
—North River Bank vs. Fuller, &c.
—Herschel vs. Mills, Trustee.
—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Oliver, impl'd.
—Newton vs. Kingsland.
—Guckenheimer vs. Berringer.
—Andrea vs. Kelly.
—Debrunner vs. Meyer.
—Arndt vs. Schreiber, impl'd, &c.
—Nat. Central Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Fuller.

Nos.
5562—Elkins vs. Rosenbaum.
5650—Kellogg vs. Hunt.
5674—Mastin vs. Bauer.
5702—Wise vs. Fremont.
5824—Smith vs. Fries.
5936—Bax vs. Kuster.
6020—Babcock vs. Ward.
6084—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
6122—Brown vs. Jones.
6140—Nicholson vs. Packer.
6116—Condit vs. Beals.
6220—Craig vs. Parker.
6222—Bres vs. Michael.
6248—Purcell vs. Whitney.
6260—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
6346—Meyers vs. Stebbins.
6386—Kellogg vs. Dippell.
6398—Bristol, Trustee, &c., vs. Penniman.
6426—Dryden vs. Keating.
6456—Woodruff vs. Gerard.
6458—Newark City Nat'l Bank vs. Price.
6548—Deurril vs. Newark Trunk and Bag Company.
6556—Smiling vs. Spear.
6600—Gillis vs. Ryan.
6602—Guyre vs. Clermont.
6604—Claflin vs. Missbaum.
6618—Blunt vs. Kahe.
6622—Heyman vs. Thonhauser.
6644—Bartlett vs. Welt.
6654—Wright vs. McFeeters.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
29—Bowne vs. Leveridge.

Law and Fact.

Nos.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.
260—Pollens vs. Beckman.
236—Mitchell vs. Appelt.
68—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.
125—Orsen vs. Glenville Woolen Company.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfield.
205—Gilman vs. Dudois.
248—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
264—Compton vs. Nelson.
62—Delavan vs. Duncan.
109—Smith vs. Snider.
130—Sloane vs. Hull.
161—Allen vs. Cook.
181—Gerard vs. Posmanovitch.
221—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Hart.
227—Tyler vs. Moore.
51—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
56—Faber vs. Frankenthal, impleaded.
59—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Clark.
79—Bain, Executrix, vs. Brown.
87—Beamish, Receiver, vs. Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co.

Nos.
88—Brown vs. Furniss.
92—Drake vs. Heson.
93—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.
101—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
114—Blisch vs. Keller.
116—Atkins vs. Howland.
122—Boyd vs. Colgate.
123—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Mach. Co.
131—Curry vs. Love.
135—Pierson vs. Donovan.
140—Hill vs. Day.
142—Daly vs. Klumpt.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
158—Eagan vs. Walsh.
177—Dared vs. Treadwell.
184—Holley vs. Abendroth.
188—Blisch vs. Keller.
189—Goodenough vs. Manning, Jr.
211—Abrahams, Executor, vs. Hebrew Benev. and Orph. Asylum Society.
220—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
242—Bass vs. Vercelliers.
251½—Waddell vs. Karst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar Called at 12 M.

Nos.
259—Wiggin vs. Merrill.
209—McIntyre vs. Merrill.
307—Lozier vs. Whimstan.
323—Andrews vs. Vreeland.

Nos.
331—Phillips vs. Wheeler.
332—Smith vs. Wheeler.
333—Zabriskie vs. Wheeler.
251—Hollister vs. Cohen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1874—Berger vs. Wagner.
1546—Harris vs. Burke.
2222—Hoyt vs. Rust.
2533—Keys vs. Palmer.
2787—Schmeider vs. Hamlin.
2691—Nelson vs. Long.
2453—Carpenter vs. Livingston.
1446—Ransch vs. Miller.

Nos.
2775—Kurzman vs. Levy.
2776—Eisenfelder vs. Levy.
2363—Martin vs. Carroll.
2678—Smith vs. Treadwell.
2679—Same vs. Same.
2622—Puckhafer vs. White.
2599—Lang vs. Ellis.
2789—Stenslein vs. Wohlgemuth.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1866—Berrian vs. Niles.
1770—Powers vs. Aitken.
1180—Hyle vs. Cunningham.
1494—Ahrensdorf vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
572—Kohberts vs. Kelly.
1714—Pixley vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1988—Bickley vs. Hawkins.

Nos.
2098—Kruger vs. Lash.
1804—Martin vs. Cain.
2010—Kroff vs. Medefindt.
2120—Claflin vs. Stern.
2124—Mayer vs. Apfel.
2128—Philbrick vs. Dallet.
2130—Meyers vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
2132—Meyers vs. Hanford.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
477—Hagan vs. Fredericks.
714—Pecha vs. Albrecht.
171—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.
484—Troppman vs. Kelly.
337—Hornthal vs. Bernstein.
691—Drake vs. Gorman.
705—Solomon vs. Wise.

Nos.
769—Taylor vs. N. Y. Mail S. S. Co.
770—Hornthal vs. Hamilton.
466—Burrell vs. Hurry.
396—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
723—Chamberlain vs. Reavey.
789—Phillips vs. Sullivan.
790—Simons vs. Lockwood.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
583—Davis vs. Ducreux.
783—Tuttle vs. Hannegan.
803—Treadwell vs. Wunder.
804—Morrissey vs. Simonds.
805—Boyle vs. Mathews.
807—Rogaliner vs. Ross.
808—Schroeter vs. Brodie.
809—Longstreet vs. Chisholm.

Nos.
810—Pratt vs. The Cambria Iron Co.
811—Solis vs. Manning, &c.
812—O'Brien vs. Weiler.
813—Stensel vs. Cushman.
814—Chauncey vs. Blackman.
815—Ellis vs. Bleeson, &c.
816—Place vs. Miller, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar Called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
305—Teft vs. Watkins.
176—Ellis vs. Kimball.
325—Rocke vs. Burmister.
373—Goldstein vs. Rosenberg.
374—Barney vs. Churchill.
376—Segelkin vs. Fink.
377—Niver vs. Frazee.
378—Doyle vs. Brockway.

Nos.
379—Prial vs. Bennie.
381—Riley vs. McDermott.
382—Trenor vs. Bingham.
383—Butler vs. Sass.
384—Martin vs. Martin.
385—Kelley vs. Mackey.
386—Purdy vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.
386—Simons vs. Wolf.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar Called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
186—Goppert vs. Richards.
206—Harrington vs. Goodspeed.
208—Connolly vs. Goodspeed.
260—Dixon vs. Walsh.
227—Berger vs. Liebich.
237—Harrington vs. France.
316—Ripley vs. Hoffman.
317—Same vs. Same.
318—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
319—Same vs. Same.
320—Same vs. Same.
568—Brown vs. Peabody.
569—Sanderson vs. Peabody.
570—Joyce vs. Peabody.
571—McDonald vs. Peabody.
572—Withery vs. Peabody.
573—Waters vs. Peabody.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Theodore Greenwald; burglary.
2—The People vs. Henry Kleenking; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Francis Zapeda; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Wolf Michaels; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Michael Delaney; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Annie Magoffin; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Wilhelm Schroeder; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. George W. Howard; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Maurice Warschener; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. James Welsh; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Eugenio Edwards Garcia; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Andrew Mack; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. John Griffin; grand larc'y.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

The Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Pneumatic Transit Company; motion for injunction denied; costs to abide the event.

Fallon *vs.* Woodworth; judgment for defendant.

Youngs *vs.* Youngs; see opinion.

Kellinger *vs.* The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; demurrer sustained.

The New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Levy et al.; findings settled.

Jerves *vs.* Hart; motion denied; costs may abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

McLeavit *vs.* Dabney: motion denied for want of jurisdiction without costs.

By Judge Spencer.

Burke *vs.* Burke; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elden *vs.* Hill; motion granted and guardian appointed.

Shaughnessy *vs.* Laughlin; motion granted.

Goudin *vs.* Flynn; motion granted.

Reede *vs.* Waterhouse; motion granted.

Bruce *vs.* Lielenthall; extra allowance of $100 granted.

Sherwood *vs.* Wilson; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Miner *vs.* Beekman; complaint dismissed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 66.—*James B. Boylan, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Boylan, a clothing manufacturer in the City of New-York, in May, 1864, entered into a contract with the United States to manufacture and deliver cavalry pantaloons at $4 50 per pair, and delivered during October of that year 1,800 pairs, and made return of them in his return of manufactures for the month. In the agreed state of facts it appears that the market price of the materials out of which they were manufactured, at the time of delivery, was more than the price he received for the goods, and that the cost of manufacturing the pantaloons was more than five per cent. of their value when manufactured. On this state of facts the plaintiff here claimed that the five per cent. *ad valorem* tax imposed on ready made clothing by the ninety-fourth section of the act of 1864, should not be assessed upon the pantaloons, for the reason that they fell within the exemption of the ninety-sixth section, of "all goods, wares and merchandise and articles made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which internal duties have been actually paid, or upon which no duties have been imposed by law, where the increased value of such wares, &c., shall not exceed the amount of five percent." And it was insisted that the only true method of estimating the increased value of the goods (increased in value by manufacture into garments,) was to deduct from the price received for the completed article the market value of the materials at the time of delivery. On this principle there was no room for the tax.

The Government contended that the "increased value" provided for in the act, was intended to mean the increased value of the material by fluctuations in the market and did not refer to the increase in the value of the goods by being made up; and its construction of the section was based on the actual cost of production of the article. It was, therefore, urged that the tax should be on the increase in the market value of the goods from May to October, and not upon the increased value of the goods by the process of manufacture. The Court below sustained this view, and gave judgment for the Government for the amount of the tax assessed. The writ of error is based on the opposite construction, taken by the contractor, as stated above.

William M. Evarts for plaintiff in error, E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, W. A. Field, Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government.

No. 12.—*The Justices of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District of New-York vs. The United States, ex rel. Murray and Buckley.*—This is a writ of error to review a judgment rendered in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, awarding a peremptory *mandamus* to be directed to the plaintiffs in error, commanding them to remove and transfer into the Circuit a certain judgment and the record thereof, which was rendered June 8, 1864, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for Greene County, in the suit of Albert N. Patrall *vs.* Robert Murray, Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and William Buckley, a deputy, and ordering the Supreme Court to proceed no further in the suit. The suit was for false imprisonment and is familiar. The defence was that the arrest was made by the defendants in their official capacity by virtue and under color of authority derived from the President of the United States; but the defence did not prevail in the State Court, and the judgment was for the plaintiff. Proceedings were then taken to remove the case into the Federal Courts, and resulted in the issue of the *mandamus* now under consideration. The cause was argued at the last term of this Court, and was now reargued. Two questions are presented—first, whether the act of Congress providing for the removal of a cause for new trial in the Federal Court, after judgment by a State Court, is constitutional; and, second, whether the provision of the Constitution which declares that no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reëxamined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law, applies to facts tried by a jury in a State Court. The plaintiffs in error maintain the negative of the former and the affirmative of the latter proposition, and the United States contend for the opposite view.

Amasa J. Parker for plaintiffs in error; E. R. Hoar and W. A. Field for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CUSTOMS.

The United States vs. Two Cases containing Smokers' Articles.—This was an information, tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property, on the ground that it was undervalued in the invoices. The claimant insisted that the valuation was a proper one, based upon the prices paid by him for the property. The jury rendered a verdict for the Government, condemning the property.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. Twenty casks Distilled Spirits.—This was a similar proceeding for the forfeiture of the above property, which was seized at the distillery of George W. Smith, Rondout, on the ground that the cisterns of that establishment were not constructed according to law. The jury, by direction of the Court, and with consent of counsel for the claimant, rendered a verdict for the Government, condemning the property.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Barnard.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN ADMINISTRATION—THE GILMAN ESTATE.

Gilman vs. McLellan et al., and Percival vs. Gilman et al.—On the 19th of December, 1859, Nathaniel Gilman died in Waterville, Me., leaving a will which his executors had proved in New-York City. His wife applied for letters of administration in Maine, which were granted there. A dispute then arose between the executors and administrators, which was tried in the Special Term of the Supreme Court of this State. Judge BARNARD has rendered an opinion embodying all the main facts, of which the following is an abstract: After stating the facts already mentioned and the claim of the executors that the action of the Maine Court was not binding on the assets here, and that the assets in this State must be administered under the laws of this State, he holds that the question of the testator's domicile must be settled under the principles set out in numerous cases which he cites. He then states as facts bearing on that question that Nathaniel Gilman was domiciled in Maine prior to 1830; that on Dec. 19, 1859, he died there at the age of 82; that in 1834 he commenced business here and married his present widow in 1836. He owned a homestead in Waterville, several houses and stores in that place, and was reported to be worth $200,000. His business in Waterville ceased when he left there though he retained his household and real estate. He boxed up some old groceries and left the furniture and family pictures there. He transferred his business to New-York and induced his son to come here and join him. He transferred his ships here. The business of his firm here was over a million a year, continued down to the death of his son, and closed up in 1855. He brought his sons and sons-in-law, W. W. Gilman, Edward McClellan, Mr. Redington and George F. Gilman, here to establish them in business. He sealed up his family tomb in Maine, expressing a wish that his family should be interred in his tomb in Green-Wood, and a regret in connection that he had not come to New-York earlier. The business of his later life was note and stock dealing. From 1848 to 1853 he occupied rented houses in Brooklyn. He usually spent the hot months in Maine at the Waterville Homestead, but not always. He paid taxes in New-York and in Brooklyn, and also personal taxes in Maine, in 1856. He voted there on the theory that three months' residence there gave him the right for which, to his disgust, he had to pay a supplementary tax. The next year, to break up this idea, he went to Farmington, and the next boarded at Waterville, renting his old house. In 1848 he built his tomb in Green-Wood, solid and strong, and there buried his mother, his son, Nathaniel, and Nathaniel's son and his daughter, Mrs. Redington. He was anxious to be buried there himself, and when at Waterville it was suggested to Mrs. Gilman to temporarily bury him there, she objected to it on the ground of his wishes. He had sought in his late years to purchase a homestead for himself in Brooklyn. In 1859 he purchased a house there, describing himself as of New-York, not merely for investment. He was interested in fitting it up, had his old furniture repaired and moved in. His family selected their rooms in it. Mrs. Gilman's room was repainted to please her. He was anxious it should be ready on his return in the Fall. It is obvious from the evidence that Mrs. Gilman's preference for hotels had alone kept him from keeping house before. Judge BARNARD remarks on the reticence of the defendants as to this Brooklyn house. Shortly before dying he directed Mr. Redington to write for his will, previously prepared, and then corrected it by a codicil. In both will and codicil he described himself as of New-York, and in the latter directed himself to be described as a resident of New-York temporarily residing in Waterville; it being testified to that he knew that according to the laws of Maine the widow could waive the provisions of the will and obtain an allowance in gross from the Courts, and it appearing from his remarks that he anticipated such an intention on her part, (which she subsequently carried out,) and desired to cut her off from it. Mr. Justice BARNARD then reviews briefly the steps subsequently taken by the widow in procuring, first, a decision in her favor in Maine; next, a statute aiding her in her process; and finally, a third decision increasing the allowance to her. He concludes that Mr. Gilman distinctly meant to prevent this state of things, and the squandering of his property. She, he says, knew of these designs, and that, to further them, he intended New-York as his domicile. He disposes of the facts of his marking trunks of Waterville, and describing himself in deeds as of Waterville, as, at most, trifles. Some other acts, such his describing himself as of Waterville, he disposes of the fact that Mr. Gilman was devoted to money, and one of his chief objects in obedience to his idol was the avoidance of taxes. Hence his failure to vote. Hence his living the life of an Arab. He recalls without comment Mrs. Gilman's postponing the sending of her husband's body to New-York upon the pretence that she was ill, when in reality she, with her counsel, were scheming how to defeat what she knew to be his will and intention. He thinks on the whole it is clearly established that his domicil was in New-York. The only other question he holds to be whether the proceedings in the Maine Courts are conclusive upon property in this State, and on this point he holds that the parties relying on them must show affirmatively that the Probate Court of Maine had jurisdiction of both the parties and the subject matter; that the record showed that it obtained no jurisdiction of the plaintiffs, the executors, in their representative capacity, and therefore no jurisdiction over the property held by them as executors in this State, and that it certainly obtained no jurisdiction over the assets of the estate in this State. He holds that the Surrogate of this State obtained full jurisdiction over them, and that the executors are therefore charged to account for all those assets to the New-York Surrogate. He therefore holds that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment as prayed for, and directs a decree accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Spencer.

THE MINER PROPERTY.

Russell D. Miner vs. Anne M. Beekman and John Crombie.—This action, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of the 16th inst., was to-day decided in favor of the defendants. The motion to dismiss was made on the ground that the time to redeem had expired, the defendant having had twenty years undisturbed possession, and ten years having elapsed after maturity of the mortgage before action brought to redeem.

The Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

A LITERARY CONTEST.

Philes vs. Habershaw.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover for a quantity of rare and curious books, which the plaintiff alleges the defendant converted to his own use. In November, 1867, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a partnership for the purpose of dealing in old and rare books. In February, 1868, the plaintiff went to Europe to purchase books for the firm, and remained there until October following. On his return to this country he found that the defendant had sold out the entire partnership property to his grandmother for $1,000, including about 100 volumes of rare and curious books which were the private property of the plaintiff. This action was brought to recover the value of these 100 volumes. The jury, after a trial of two days, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,512 50.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; Mr. Baker and Mr. Felter for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

THE PARK BANK BUILDING.

Knox vs. The Park Bank.—The plaintiff sues the defendant to recover the sum of $2,500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the acts of the defendant while erecting the new bank building on Broadway, between Fulton and Ann. It appears that when the Park Bank began to excavate the foundation for their building, they found they would be compelled to sink to the depth of thirty feet, that being the depth of the foundations of the *Herald* building. In doing this, it became necessary to shore up the walls of the plaintiff's building by running needles through the walls, and supporting them by uprights. The plaintiff had given defendant permission to make the necessary shoring up, without any limit of time within which the work should be completed and the obstructions removed. The defendant claimed that there had been no delay in laying the foundation and removing the needles used in connection therewith, except such as had become necessary by reason of the extreme cold weather of the season when the work was being done, and the necessity of protecting the neighbors of plaintiff as well as plaintiff himself. After consuming three days in the production of testimony, the Court decided that the facts presented constituted no cause of action, and dismissed the complaint.

Henry L. Clinton for plaintiff; General Barlow for defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Several interesting cases were on the calendar in this Court yesterday, the following being a summarized report of them:

WILD CAREER OF A BAD WOMAN.

Mary Mills and Josephine Williams were jointly charged with stealing a pair of boots from the store of Frank Rathbone, at No. 15 Bible House. In imposing sentence on the former, who was convicted by trial, Justice DOWLING said that she was a very old thief; that she graduated from the Five Points twenty years ago; that she obtained a discharge about a year ago from Mayor Hall by pretending that she had internal hemorrhage and by feigning sickness, so that she was actually carried out of prison. She was confined in Cherry Hill State Prison for two offences committed in Boston; was an inveterate shoplifter, panel woman and thief; and an idle fellow, named Walter Price, whose acquaintance she formed in Philadelphia, was chiefly supported by her. He sentenced her for six months to the Penitentiary, besides inflicting a fine of $50. Her accomplice was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five months, and to pay a fine of $50.

EXPOSE OF A RASCALLY SCHEME.

William Davies was charged with obtaining $22 from Albert J. Parker, of Morrisania, by a trick and device. The accused was shown to have been in the habit of procuring rewards in cases of burglary under the pretext that he was one of the burglars, and that he could show where the stolen property was to be found. His discovery of the fact that rewards were offered was made through newspaper advertisements. The complainant in the case deposed that the prisoner represented to him that he could recover $1,500 for him, being the proceeds obtained by a burglary committed at his house in November last. Acting under his suggestions, he was led to give him $22, and to procure a search warrant against a house in Summit-street, Brooklyn, at which place he was told by his informant the stolen goods would be found. A suit was subsequently brought against him by the occupant of the house, who was perfectly innocent of any complicity in the burglary, and he was obliged to pay $250 damages, after great vexation and trouble. Davies managed to escape before the denouement of the swindle, but was seen in the street by Mr. Parker a few days ago, and was then captured. He was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

LIFE IN AN UNDERGROUND LODGING HOUSE.

Samuel Gutman was charged with stealing a coat belonging to one William Jouren at a kind of lodging house kept in the basement of No. 77 Washington-street by a man named Sexton. During the examination of the case the proprietor of the place testified that his lodging room was not very large; that it contained sixteen beds, with sometimes two or three persons in each bed; that the beds were rented at the rate of forty cents a night for men and their wives, and fifteen cents for each single person. He boasted that he could and had frequently accommodated fifty human beings with beds in his room in one night. Guttman was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

A CASE FOR STREET FIGHTERS TO CONTEMPLATE.

Thomas Creedan was accused of having assaulted a newspaper feeder, named John Curtin, late on Wednesday night last, while the latter was on his way down town. The offence was proved to have been unprovoked, and to have been instigated by motives of robbery. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

The Court subsequently adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There were seven criminals sent to State Prison and one, a female, to the Penitentiary, in this Court, yesterday. Two sentences were for ten years apiece, two for five years apiece, one for four years, and two for two years and six months apiece—making an aggregate of thirty-nine years. The female offender was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

TEN YEARS FOR A HOUSEBREAKER.

David Degnan pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree. It appeared that he and an accomplice named Joseph McGowan (who was sent to State Prison for ten years a day or two ago) broke into the residence of Mr. Garrett E. Winants, at No. 404 West Twenty-third-street, on the 24th ult., at a late hour of the night, and that they were overheard by some of the occupants while rummaging in the parlor. They fled over fences in the rear of several houses, their steps being hastened by a pistol shot fired at them by a lady. They were subsequently caught by a policeman, Oliver Tims, who had his attention directed to them by the cry of burglary. Degnan was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in State Prison.

RESULT OF STABBING A WOMAN.

A young man named James Welsh was charged with having made a felonious assault on Mrs. Ellen Shields, of No. 35 Ninth-avenue, inflicting two stabs on the head. The evidence showed that the act was committed after the return of the prisoner from a theatre, in company with the husband of the complainant, and while he was in a state of intoxication, and that it was in consequence of the complainant having interposed to prevent him from entering her children's bedroom. He was sent to State Prison for ten years.

ADDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Patrick Clifford, arrested by Policeman John Hamilton while coming out of the liquor store of John Reilly, at No. 1,031 Third-avenue, with several dollars' worth of stolen property in his possession, was sent to State Prison for four years.

Charles From, guilty of having broken into the refreshment saloon of Thompson & Co., No. 20 New-street, and of having stolen $68 worth of property, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Lewis Dowdey and Jeremiah Evans, *alias* George Dowdey, were jointly charged with having committed a burglary at a store house at No. 321 West Fortieth-street, belonging to Sam. Fergenbaum, assisted by one John Williams, now awaiting trial. Subsequent to the burglary Policeman M. W. Devine arrested Lewis Dowdey at No. 503 Eleventh-avenue, and then went to a shanty kept by Elizabeth Cowan, in West Fortieth-street, where a quantity of shirts, &c., which had been stolen were found. Some children in the neighborhood were discovered wearing the shirts. Lewis Dowdey pleaded guilty and was then sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Evans was convicted and was sent to the State Prison for five years. Elizabeth Cowan was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for receiving the stolen property.

Thomas Cunniff was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months for having robbed the shoe store of Christopher Hackett, at No. 400 East Sixteenth-street.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 17, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅛
10,000	do	114⅛
10,000	do.........b3	114⅛
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65	114⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......s3	113
380,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'67	113⅜
50,000	do.........c	113⅜
1,500	U.S.5s,10-40 C	112⅜
23,000	Vir. St.6s, ex.c.	62½
20,000	do.........s30	62
2,000	Va.St. 6s, n	66½
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	92½
12,000	N. C. St. 6s	46½
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s,n.	26
10,000	do	26½
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	91½
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91½
3,000	La. 6s	72
6,000	La. 8s.Lev. Bds.	70
2,000	Conn. 6s	99½
1,000	Brook. 6s,W. L.	93
5,000	Erie 1st M	97
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79	95
3,000	Harlem 1st M	103
6,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	97
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98
5,000	Cen. P. 6s, Gold Bds	96⅛
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M	87
1,000	do	86¼
6,000	do	86⅛
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78½
1,000	Chi. & N.W. S. F. Bds.	96⅛
10,000	Gt. W.1st M.10s bds.'68	105½
5,000	N. J. Cen.N.B.	98½
3,000	do	99
1,000	Ohio & Miss.1st	95½
10,500	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	97½
2,000	M.& S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89¼
6,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	81½
1,000	do	81⅛
25,000	do	82
2,000	do	81⅝
20,000	Col.,C.& Ind.C. 2d M	61½
500	Lake S.Div. B	89
5,000	Long Dock B	82
4,000	do	82½
3,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	100½
2,000	do	100⅝
10	Merchants' Bank	124½
10	Gallatin Nat. Bk.	117½
10	Fourth N. Bank	102⅜
50	Tenth Nat. Bk	107
17	Park Bank	165
20	Bank of Republic	119
100	Cumb. Coal Pf	34½
400	W. U. Tel	34¾
100	Quick. M. Co	13½
60	D. & H. Canal	120
100	Pac. Mail	43⅜
800	do	43¼
500	do...bet. call	43
100	Boston W. P.	17
500	Mariposa Pf	21⅛
$80,000	N. Y.Cen.& H. Ctf's	96⅛
30,000	do.........s60	96
2,500	do	96⅜
1000	Mar. Trustee 10s Ctf's...b30	50
100	Adams Ex.	62⅜
100	do	62½
100	A. M. U. Ex.	37½
200	do	37⅜
20	do	38
300	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	96⅛
10	do	96⅜
250	Erie	27⅛
400	do...bet. call	27⅛
100	do	27¼
400	Harlem	147
14	Harlem Pf.	150½
500	Reading	97⅜
1800	do...bet. call	97⅜
80	L. S. & M. S. R.	89
500	do	88⅜
200	do.........b30	88⅜
400	do...bet. call	88⅜
25	Panama R.	170½
400	Clev. & Pitts.	102
400	do	101½
11	Ill. Cen., bet. call	141
10	Chi. & N. W.	74⅛
1000	do	73½
100	do	73⅜
100	do.........b60	73⅜
500	do...s60.b.c.	73⅜
10	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90½
100	do	90⅜
100	do	90½
400	do	90⅜
200	do.........b30	90⅜
100	do...bet. call	90⅜
400	do.........b30	90⅜
100	N. J. Cen.	99½
100	do.........s30	99¼
100	do.........b30	99½
200	Chi. & R. I.	122⅛
700	do	122
100	do...bet. call	121⅞
177	Mil. & St. P.	67
100	do	67⅛
125	Mil. & St.Paul Pf.	80⅛
100	do...bet. call	80⅜
100	do	80⅜
200	Tol., W. & W.	48
200	do	47½
31	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74⅛
100	Pitts.,Ft. W. & C. Guar.	91⅝
71	do	91⅜
100	do....bet. call	91⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	32⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	62
300	Chic. & Alt.	116½
500	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	St. L. & Iron M.	43
40	Del., L. & W.	105⅛
270	Morris & Essex	87
400	Bos., H. & E.	7
200	do	7⅛
200	H. & St. Jos. R.	107⅛
125	Dub. & S. C. R.	110
500	Col.,C.& Ind.C.R.	20⅜
100	do	21
300	do	21⅛
800	do...bet. call	21⅛
1200	do	21⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118
2,000	do	117¾
4,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62.	115⅜
20,000	do	115
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	113
6,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	114⅛
10,500	U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, new	113⅜
10,500	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	113⅜
41,000	do.........s3	113⅜
24,000	U.S.5-20 C.'68	113⅝
36,000	U.S.5s.10-40 R.	112⅜
5,500	do	112⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49½
15,000	do	49⅜
25,000	do	49⅞
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, x. c.,	62⅜
5,000	La. 6s	72
1,000	S. Car. 6s	87
7,500	S. Car. St.6s, n., b3	80
6,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	97
1,000	Cen. Pacific 6s, G. Bds.	96⅛
17,000	Col.,C. & Ind.C. 1st M......b3	82
25,000	do	82⅛
8,000	Col.,C. & Ind.C. 2d M......b3	61⅛
2,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	80
11	Del. & H.Can.b.c.	120
100	Mariposa Pf.	21⅛
115	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	51⅛
300	do...bet. call	51⅜
100	do	51⅜
20	Chi., Bur. & Q.	158
20,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	96⅛
1,200	do	96⅛
100	Erie R.	27
60	do	26⅞
300	Reading	97⅜
40	Mich. Cen. R..b. c	121⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	102⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	47¾
200	Chic. & N. W.	73⅜
100	do.........s60	73⅜
300	Chi.& N.W. Pf.s30	90⅜
500	do.........s30	90½
100	N. J. Central	99⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	66⅜
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅜
100	do	80½
200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	do.........b3	30⅜
100	Col., C. & I. Cen.	21⅛
73	do	21
50	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	91½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	N. Y. & H. R. Scrip.......b3	96⅜
200	Cumberland	34½
100	do.........b3	34⅛
200	Mariposa	10⅜
100	do.........b3	10⅜
200	West. Un. Tel..b3	34⅜
200	Pacific Mail.....s3	43⅛
100	do.........b3	43⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
200	L. S. & M. So. R.	89⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
200	do.........b3	30⅛
200	Chi. & N. W...b10	73⅛
100	do.........s3	73⅛
100	do	73⅜
200	Erie R.	27⅛
100	do	27⅛
1000	Canada M. Co.	47
1000	do.........b20	50
100	Grass Valley....s3	30
100	Con. Gregory....b3	180
1000	U. Pet. Fm....s60	38
1000	do.........c	38
1000	do.........b30	40

THURSDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There was a further decline of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. in Gold to-day, partly the result of the sale of $1,000,000 by the Treasury for account of the Sinking Fund. Bids as low as 119.39 ₱ cent. were accepted by the Government, and the subsequent sales in the open market were at 119⅜@119⅝ ₱ cent. On the other hand, the Foreign Exchanges were full ⅛ ₱ cent. stiffer than yesterday; and the Public Funds, notwithstanding their supposed sympathy with Gold, were also ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on Wednesday, and there was quite a buoyant feeling in the United States 5-20s early in the day. Sales of 1867s were made as high as 113⅝ ₱ cent. Near the close of business the price fell back to 113⅜@113⅜ ₱ cent. The Cable quotations again come higher from London, the figures being the best ever yet reported in sterling money. The following are the offers and accepted bids for $1,000,000 at the Treasury to-day:

OFFERS TO BUY GOLD.

Robinson, Cox & Co.
$40,000...119.42
40,000...119.37
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
10,000...119.37
10,000...119.39
100,000...119.41
Wheeler & Commelin.
10,000...119.37
25,000...119.38
15,000...119.35
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000...119.44
25,000...119.47
25,000...119.41
Trevor & Colgate.
50,000...119.46
40,000...119.38
White, Morris & Co.
10,000...119.50
10,000...119.48
10,000...119.45
10,000...119.43
10,000...119.42
Robert Baile.
10,000...119.53
10,000...119.51
10,000...119.48
10,000...119.46
10,000...119.45
10,000...119.43½
10,000...119.42
10,000...119.41
10,000...119.40
10,000...119.39
W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000...119.50
10,000...119.37½
20,000...119.35
15,000...119.32
45,000...119
G. H. Bend.
60,000...119.33
10,000...119.39½
Leland, Bros. & Co.
20,000...119.51
5,000...119.26
Total...$1,000,000

Olten & Taege.
[illegible]...119.25
J. F. Underhill & Co.
[illegible]...119.26
[illegible]...119.28
[illegible]...119.35
[illegible]...119.38
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
[illegible]...119.37½
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
[illegible]...119.50
[illegible]...119.37
[illegible]...119.25
[illegible]...119.18
G. C. Magoun.
[illegible]...119.33
[illegible]...119.39
Gilson, Beadleston & Co.
[illegible]...119.40
[illegible]...119.46
[illegible]...119.45
[illegible]...119.47
[illegible]...119.48
[illegible]...119.43
Turner Bros.
[illegible]...119.51
Schafer Bros.
[illegible]...119.45
[illegible]...119.40
[illegible]...119.35
[illegible]...119.30
[illegible]...119.29
J. Molter.
[illegible]
A. Frank & Bro.
10,000...119.55
10,000...119.47
10,000...119.42
H. C. Hardy & Son.
100,000...119.26

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
$25,000...119.67
25,000...119.47
25,000...119.44
25,000...119.41
Wheeler & Commelin.
10,000...119.47
White, Morris & Co.
10,000...119.50
10,000...119.48
10,000...119.45
Robert Baile.
10,000...119.53
10,000...119.51
10,000...119.48
10,000...119.46
10,000...119.45
10,000...119.43
10,000...119.42
10,000...119.41
10,000...119.40
10,000...119.39
W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000...119.50
Drexel Winthrop & Co.
1,000...119.39
Turner Brothers.
10,000...119.51
Schafer Bros.
20,000...119.45
20,000...119.42
Total...$1,000,000

Phelps, Dodge & Co.
$25,000...119.50
Gilson, Beadleston & Co.
100,000...119.47
100,000...119.46
10,000...119.45
25,000...119.48
H. Frank & Bro.
10,000...119.55
10,000...119.47
10,000...119.42
Leland Bros. & Co.
20,000...119.51
Julius Molter.
20,000...119.51
20,000...119.49
20,000...119.48
20,000...119.47
20,000...119.46
20,000...119.45
20,000...119.44
20,000...119.43
20,000...119.42
20,000...119.41
Geo. C. Magoun.
10,000...119.43
4,000...119.39
Robinson, Cox & Co.
40,000...119.47
40,000...119.42

The supply of Money to the Brokers is as free as usual, of late, at cheap rates of interest, 5@6 ₱ cent., on call, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. Time loans on Stocks have been for 90@120 days at 7 ₱ cent. and a brokerage. As noticed yesterday, the opinions of the Street and at Bank are somewhat divided as to the long continuance of this ease, so far as the market is to be affected by domestic trade and Railway traffic. In regard to the latter at the Northwest, we find conflicting views, although if we except the Chicago and Northwest Road, the weekly returns are coming in favorably. All the Foreign advices, public as well as private, concur in reporting cheap Money in London and on the Continent.

The Railway market was weaker to-day than at any time during the week, and it may be that there is more inclination to make *short* contracts. The decline in prices is not so marked as the change in the general temper of speculation. The Southern State Bonds are firmer for new Tennessees and Old Virginias, and the Railway Mortgages are generally firm. Another advance of 1 ₱ cent. was made on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central First Mortgage, to 82½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Exchange on London closed 109@108⅞, and on Paris f.5.17½@f.5.18⅛ to the dollar. Gold was steady at the decline of the morning:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold Coin	119⅛	119⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅛	49⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	26½	26
New-York Central and Hudson	96½	97⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	98½	98⅛
Reading Railroad	98⅛	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	123	121⅞
Northwestern Common	74½	73¼
Northwestern Preferred	91½	90
Pacific Mail Company	43⅜	42½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	80½
St. Paul Common	67½	66
Lake Shore	89⅛	88½
Erie	27½	26⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	30⅛
New-Jersey Central	99½	99⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	113⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅛	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s Currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	55½	Rhode Island 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	49½	Alabama 5s	62
Virginia 6s, ex coup	62½	Alabama 8s	94
Virginia 6s, new bds	66½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	98
Georgia 6s	81½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	101
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	100
North Carolina 6s	46	Illinois canal bds., '70	100½
N. C. 6s, new bonds	26½	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100½
South Carolina 6s	87	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100½
S. C. 6s, new bonds	80	Illinois war loan	100½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	85½	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	98
Missouri 6s	91½	N. Y. reg., b'ty loan	108½
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo.iss.	91½	N. Y. coup., b'ty loan	108½
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 7s, canal l'n, '70	102
La. 8s, levee bonds	72	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '72	106
La. 8s, levee bonds	75	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '73	106
California 7s	117	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '74	106
Connecticut 6s	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Gt. Western, 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
Erie 1st Ext.	98½	Chic. & R. Is. 1st	100
Erie 1st ind.	96	Chic., R. Is. & Pacific	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅝
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92	Morris & Essex 2d	92½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84	Cleve. & Tol. Sk'g F.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st	102
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. Jersey Cen. 2d	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106	N. Jersey Cen. n. bds.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., F.W.&Chic. 1st	104
Harlem 1st	103	Pitts., F.W.&Chic. 2d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	121	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Chic., B.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	74
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Chic. & Alt. Inc	91
Pac. R. 7s, gt'd by Mo.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st	95½
Central Pacific Bds.	96½	Ohio & Miss. C.	80
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	86½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	St. L. & Iron Mt'n Bds	82½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	103
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	74½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89½
Chic. & N. W'n S. F.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	92
Chic. & N. W'n 1st	93½	Mil. & St. P. I.&M. d.	85½
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. C.	90½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	83
Han. & St. Jos. L.Gts.	103	Marietta & Cin. 1st	87
Del., Lac. & W'n 1st	98	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	81½
Del., Lac. & W'n 2d	100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	61½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext'd	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83	Tol., Peo. & War., E.D.	82
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	75	Tol., Peo. & War., W.D.	77½
Gt. Western 1st, '68	104		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Hanover	104½
Manhattan	140	Irving	115
Merchants'	124	Citizens'	140
Mechanics'	135	Grocers'	110
Union	130	East River	105
America	147	Market	123
City	215	Nassau	106
Phenix	107½	Shoe and Leather	160
North River	97	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	152	Continental	98
Greenwich	215	St. Nicholas	115
National	117	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exchange	103	New-York County	200
Leather Manufact'rs	195	Importers' & Traders'	132
State of New-York	107	Park	165
Commerce	123	Central National	108
Ocean	87	Fourth National	102
Mercantile	115	Ninth National	108½
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	108½
Bank of the Republic	118	Oriental	150½
Bank of N. America	101½		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

General balance yesterday	$84,023,730 16
Total receipts	766,508 95
Total payments	53,832 09
Total balance	77,532,155 14
Currency receipts	264,534 06
Currency payments	217,962 06
Currency balance	7,147,576 30
General balance	84,179,912 52
Customs	692,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 17.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	99½	99⅞
City 6s, New	100⅛	100⅜
Camden & Amboy	115½	115⅜
Pennsylvania Central	56½	56⅜
Reading	97⅛	97⅜
Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	35½	35⅜
Philadelphia & Erie	28⅜	29
Northern Central	44½	44⅜
Lehigh Navigation	32½	33
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¼

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 2d of February has been unexceptionably influenced by the telegraph payments, and gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,362,890	Increase	£22,890
Public deposits	8,227,180	Decrease	2,119,459
Other deposits	21,109,910	Increase	3,731,315
Government securities	13,831,494	Decrease	379,905
Other securities	20,049,432	Increase	2,082,311
Notes unemployed	10,280,730	Decrease	125,200

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,290,420, being an increase of £293,240; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,506,732, showing an increase of £228,604, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,506,732	£18,511,205
Reserve	11,216,312	9,689,515
Notes in circulation	23,290,420	23,821,690
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅜	93⅛
French Rentes	73f. 50c.	71f. 5c.

The Paris *Journal Official* of Feb. 3, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Jan. 27. Francs.	Feb. 3. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,471,141,650	1,463,333,450
Bank notes to order	41,553,771	42,658,224
Treasury account	164,620,483	158,035,018
Current notes	279,586,821	311,892,864
Current branch banks	42,484,011	45,826,190
Dividends payable	3,145,143	2,631,008
Discounts	1,914,131	2,388,044
Rediscounted	1,305,522	1,305,522
Sundries	9,939,120	10,741,068
Total	2,231,381,181	2,254,464,216
Cash in hand	1,202,001,078	1,212,189,859
Commercial bills overdue	164,252	823,172
Commercial not yet due	326,011,727	333,329,156
Commercial branch banks	313,182,182	318,470,024
Advances on bullion	14,927,800	14,364,300
Branch banks	2,212,700	1,630,000
French public securities	20,992,400	20,926,400
Branch banks	8,718,950	8,211,450
On railway shares, &c.	39,580,600	40,161,100
By the branch banks	33,047,550	32,574,250
On Credit Foncier	1,149,300	1,150,900
Branches	1,212,100	1,214,900
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,074,384	9,074,396
Expenses and management	39,918	224,124
Sundries	5,490,301	7,053,246
Total	2,231,381,181	2,254,464,216

The Lake Shore Road earned for the

Second week in February	$250,158
Same week last year	214,205
Increase	$35,953

Earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

The following is a statement of the receipts of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1869:

Gross earnings	$2,381,138 55
Running expenses	1,349,461 79
Net earnings	$1,031,676 76

Comparative statement of earnings for six months, from July to December, 1869, inclusive, and corresponding six months of 1868:

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
July	$147,077 96	$195,391 65	$48,313 69
August	182,418 78	244,133 61	61,714 83
September	206,083 66	279,216 15	73,132 49
October	213,844 41	292,700 75	78,856 34
November	208,601 79	271,055 98	62,454 19
December	217,283 82	254,140 11	36,856 29
Total	$1,175,310 42	$1,536,638 25	$361,327 83

Increase, 30 74-100 per cent.

A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are for sale at 87½ and accrued interest, by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, and J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	7,006
Cotton, bales	475	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	2,181
Copper, bbls	14	Pork, bbls	430
Dried Fruit, pkgs	32	Beef, pkgs	615
Eggs, bbls	1,058	Cutmeats, pkgs	1,007
Flour, bbls	4,713	Lard, pkgs	1,505
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Lard, kegs	100
Cornmeal, bags	700	Stearine, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	3,870	Butter, pkgs	904
Corn, bushels	7,168	Cheese, pkgs	668
Malt, bushels	1,700	Tallow, pkgs	5
Barley, bushels	346	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,777
Oats, bushels	7,831	Starch, pkgs	80
Beans, bushels	711	Tobacco, hhds	8
Peas, bushels	146	Whisky, bbls	378
Oatmeal, bbls	200	Wool, bales	318
Hops, bales	137	Skins, bales	30
Hides, No.	320		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—533 bales Cotton, 275,617 lbs. Bacon, 31,600 lbs. Lard, 28,200 lbs. Ham, 5 cases Books, 570 bbls. Pork, 115 tierces Beef, 19 cases Furs, 25 bbls. Beef.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—120 bbls. Rubber, 102,000 lbs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Apples, 30,000 lbs. Cheese, 278 bales Cotton, 9 bags Cotton, 150 bbls. Pork, 75 bbls. Palm Oil, 157,517 lbs. Tallow, 38 bales Furs, 28,587 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—8 casks Scrap Steel, 53 bales Furs, 852 bales Cotton, 30 bags Cotton, 10 bbls. Hair Restorer, 72 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 200 cases Brass Shells, 6 cases Primers, 63,910 lbs. Lard, 10 bbls. Apples, 128,968 lbs. Bacon, 10 boxes Clocks, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bales Hops, 15 casks Bark, 30,910 lbs. Lard, 450 bbls. Pork.

By the bark *Jared*, for London—1,497 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Petroleum, 610 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—89 tierces Beef, 1 box Machinery, 5 cases Billiard Table, 21,400 lbs. Bacon, 14,800 lbs. Hams, 24,739 lbs. Lard, 247 bbls. Resin, 265 bbls. Pork, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 22,292 lbs. Tallow, 2 cases Stoves, 11 boxes Clocks, 225 bbls. Ground Bone, 28,774 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 lbs. Mutton, 200 bbls. Apples, 275 bags Waste, 27 cases Sewing Machines.

By the ship *Henry*, for Bremen—2,038 bbls. Resin, 800 boxes Starch, 264 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 6,709 bushels Rye, 145 bales Cotton, 182 tons Logwood, 219 bags Pimento, 902 bags Clove Stems.

ASHES—Have been selling very moderately at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio has been active since our last, and prices have been well supported; 2,833 bags by the *Wayfarer*, 1,293 bags by the *Henry & Louisa*, 1,053 bags by the *Svanen*, and 1,000 bags by the *Nicoline*, changed hands on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this morning, was 40,713 bags here, and 25,800 bags at other distributing ports. Other kinds have been held firmly, but have been quiet. The week's business, in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANA & Co. sum up thus: "2,141 bags Maracaibo, ex *J. M. Morales*, sold for consumption on private terms; 113 bags Costa Rica sold within our range. The demand has been mostly for Java, which has advanced in value. All other grades remain quiet." The stock of other than Rio, to-day, was 9,997 bags and 11,112 mats in first hands, and about 20,000 mats Java in second and speculative hands. The stock in first hands includes 1,200 bags and 11,112 mats Java, 3,917 bags Maracaibo, 2,827 bags Manila, 2,000 bags Ceylon, 189 bags Savanilla, and 64 bags Costa Rica. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Holders have shown unusual eagerness to realize, and prices have further declined ½c. ₱ lb., closing very heavily and irregularly, with something of a panicky temper apparent in the market. The purchases for early delivery have been quite moderate at the reduced figures. For forward delivery the dealings have been more extensive at the modified rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,033 bales for early delivery, including 990 bales to shippers, 657 bales to spinners, 186 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. Also, 3,850 bales for forward delivery, including 250 bales, basis Low Middlings for February, 23¾c.; 750 bales, do., March, 23 15-16c.@24⅛c.; 1,000 bales, do., April, 24c.@24⅛c.; 900 bales, do., May, 24 1-16c.@24½c.; 400 bales, do., June, 24½c.@24¾c.; 50 bales, do., July, 25c. last night; 200 bales, do., July, private terms; 100 bales, do., August, private terms; 200 bales even-running Middling, March, 24¼c.@24½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	21½	21¾	22	22¼
Good Ord	22½	22¾	23	23¼
Low Mid'g	23⅛@23⅜	24@24⅛	24⅛@24¼	24⅛@24⅜
Middling	23⅞@24⅛	24⅛@24⅜	25@25⅜	25⅛@25⅜
G'd Mid'g	25⅛	26	26⅛	26⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,351
Receipts last week	20,228
Receipts the preceding week	18,578
Receipts since Sept 1	457,271
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,830
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,972
Exports since Sept. 1	196,630
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,007
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,479
Estimated stock here	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and a trifle easier in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 70@$5 05; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 45; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 45@$6 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	5 15@5 35
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	5 15@6 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is in better demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls. in lots, at $5 50@$6 10 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 10@$10 for good ordinary to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $4@$4 80 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Cornmeal continues very quiet at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 85@$4 90 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour rules dull at from $2@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered pretty freely, and has been quoted lower in price 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, yet the demand has been limited. The principal export purchases to-day have been made on steamer's account. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 52; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 32, closing weak at $1 28 in store and $1 30 afloat for Amber; No. 2 Spring at $1 16½@$1 18½, the latter rate for fair Milwaukee delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 09; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65, Amber State at $1 30, and White California at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, and desirable lots, especially of New Yellow, have been quoted higher and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 07 (nominally) for Old Western, in store and delivered; 80c.@88c. for New do.; 94c.@97c. for Yellow Jersey; 98c.@$1 for Yellow Southern; $1@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 04 for New and Old Mixed Western; 70c.@78c. for unsound Western; 64c. for damaged White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@85c. for Jersey and Western; 85c.@90c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive at former rates. Sales, 7,500 bushels State two-rowed, 87½c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is slow of sale at 95c.@$1 20 ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Oats have been held with rather more confidence, on a light offering, but the demand has been limited. Sales have been reported, since our last of 25,500 bushels, in lots, at 53c.@55c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62½c. for State, from track and delivered; 58c.@60c. for Pennsylvania; 57c.@56c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 3,000 bbls. Flour and 28,774 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 38,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—More inquiry has been noted, chiefly on speculative account, at buoyant prices. Bags, 18½c.@19c.; Bagging, 20½c.@21c.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The main call has been for Jute Butts, which have been purchased with unusual freedom partly to arrive, both at this port and at Boston, on the basis of 3⅞c.@4c., currency, ₱ lb., showing a firm and buoyant market.

HOPS—Have been in rather better demand, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 137 bales; exports, 100 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty good request, and held with firmness, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts since our last have been 7,006 sides.

MOLASSES—There has been only a very limited inquiry reported on the basis of our revised quotations. The stock on hand this morning included 15,490 hhds. Cuba, 3,470 hhds. English Islands, 598 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote, Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	....
English Islands	....	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	....	60c.@78c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced supply and moderate request on the basis of $2 25 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts have been —— bbls.; sales, 1,050 bbls.; exports, 247 bbls. Tar has been dull, lower and irregular. Crude Turpentine has been inactive and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in on the basis of 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47½c.@47½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; receipts, —— bbls.; sales, 136 bbls.; exports, 610 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, nominally $3 75@$4. Resin, $2 20@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 50@$3 25; Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been a fair inquiry for Linseed at full rates. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at 79c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@83c.; Linseed Oil at 97½c.@99c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry has been reported for Crude Oil on the modified basis of 15⅝c. in bulk, at which rate 1,200 bbls were sold for early delivery; 20⅛c.@21c. in shipping order here, and, nominally, 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls; at Philadelphia 490 bbls arrived. Refined has been in very moderate demand in the local market, though available at 30c. for Standard White for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. A sale of 9,000 bbls. Standard White for April to December delivery was reported at 31½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White were sold for February delivery at 29½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 2,181 bbls.; at Philadelphia 1,800 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,497 bbls. for London. Refined Oil in cases has been fairly active and quoted at from 36½c.@38c. ₱ gallon; 2,500 cases were disposed of at 37½c. for prime White, ₱ gallon. Naphtha is quiet and heavy at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. There were 1,000 bbls. cleared for London.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and quite firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 87½ for New Mess; $26@$26 25 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 50@$24 for Prime Mess; $20 50@$21 25 for Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, including seller February, at $26 50; March, at $26 50, and next three months at $26 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 10½c.@11c. for Western, and 11½c.@12c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats continue quiet and heavy; sales have been confined to 150 pkgs. at 10½c.@11c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams ₱ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand at previous figures; sales equal to 300 boxes, including Cumberland at 13½c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c.@14¾c., and Long Clear at 15c. ₱ lb. Lard has been rather more sought after, and has been quoted stronger in price; sales have been reported since our last of 485 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15½c. for City, and 15½c.@15¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also 1,500 tierces prime Steam for forward delivery, including seller February at 15¾c.; March at 15½c.; April and May at 15½c., and to July 1 at about 15½c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in request at uniform figures; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull but steady, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 80 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: "The dullness and depression in the market for Butter, noted in our last report, has at last culminated in perfect demoralization, and something akin to a panic amongst holders of stock. With a general rush to sell, prices have further declined a full average of 2c. ₱ lb., resulting in a heavy local and coastwise demand at the decline. The stock remaining on the market is quite moderate for the period, a considerable proportion of which is low grades. The stock remaining in the country is reported large, which, with all other reports from the dairy districts, should be received and credited with many grains of allowance, as such reports are almost impossible to base correctly, and are grossly unreliable. The total receipts of the week are 10,888 packages. The market closes with great quietude at our quotations.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb	21@27
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb	20@23
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb	16@19
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb	28@32
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb	23@27
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb	16@19

The market for Cheese presents no new feature since our last report, except the additional firmness displayed by holders of stock, caused by the advance in rates in the English market reported per cable. The total receipts for the week are 5,857 boxes. A fair trade is progressing, and stock is sparingly offered. The market closes firmly at our quotations:

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb	17½@18¼
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb	15½@16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	15½@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	14 @15
Good to Extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb	25 @27
Good to Extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb	26 @28
Good to Extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb	20 @25
Good to Extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb	16 @18
Fair to Good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been quiet but quoted about steady to-day. Sales, 535 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 10c.@11c., chiefly fair to fully fair refining Cuba at 10c.@10⅛c.; also, 220 boxes Havana at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅞c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅞c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request, ranging from 12⅛c.@14⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. The movements of raw Sugars since Feb. 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	54,258	87,790	245,878	647
Receipts since Feb. 1	5,769	13,150	2,800	218
Total	60,027	100,940	248,678	865
Sales since Feb. 1	13,537	18,789	6,300	...
Stock this day, Feb. 17, 1870	46,490	82,151	242,378	865
Stock Feb. 18, 1869	14,303	4,726	10,478	321
Stock Feb. 18, 1868	3,034	3,826	560	100
Stock Feb. 19, 1867	20,839	35,278	117,731	160

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@10⅛c., the latter an extreme; also, 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 14⅛c.@15c., and 54,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better demand and quoted stronger in price; sales, 250 bbls. in lots at 97c.@98c., chiefly at 97½c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 378 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet in all lines. Room has not been abundant, and rates have been quoted steady. Wheat has been offered to the Liverpool steamers at 3d., but as much as 4d. a bushel has been claimed. The engagements included only 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 150 tierces Beef at 2s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 100 pkgs Lard and 250 boxes Bacon at 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 14,500 bushels Wheat, on steamer's account. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Briol, and Messrs. Lefranc and Reyna.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Levick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
BARBE BLEUE (first act) and LE SOURD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GUY MANNERING, RAISING THE WIND, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST.
Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
ILLUSTRATED GEOLOGICAL LECTURE. By Professor Rohde.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Government has proofs of a plot to destroy the lives of the Emperor and Prince Imperial, by means of bombs thrown into the apartments of the Emperor in the Tuileries. He has also official information that France objects to the proposed dogma of infallibility, as under it French Bishops would no longer be answerable to the civil laws. The general Press dispatches announce further convictions of Parisian editors, among them that of GUSTAVE FLOURENS. The health of the Empress is better. A Bostonian has sent fifty francs to Paris to aid in erecting a monument to VICTOR NOIR. The power to transport to penal settlements members of secret political parties is relinquished by the Government in a decree annulling that of 1851....An advertised Fenian demonstration in Cork was suppressed by the authorities.....The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. MONSELL, announced in the House of Commons that the Hudson Bay Territory had been transferred to Canada, but no money had been paid; also that the Red River difficulty would soon be settled. An educational bill for England and Wales was introduced in the House of Commons, based on aid from the State, with compulsory rates to supply deficiencies....The Swedish Diet has passed a law admitting "Dissenters" and Jews to political rights.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The steamship *Japan* arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday night, bringing news from Yokohama to Jan. 24, and from Hong Kong to Jan. 12. The Japanese War Department buildings at Yokohama, and many commercial and other buildings, had been destroyed by fire. Seven hundred native Christians had been compelled by the Mikado to leave the mainland at Nagasaki. The rice crop of one Province had failed totally, and the Government had prohibited its export from the port of Higota except by license. The sailing of the United States steamer *Oneida* for Hong Kong was regarded as exposing American interests at a dangerous moment, the Daimios being actively securing arms and munitions of war. Several marine disasters are reported on the coasts of Japan and China.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point bill was adopted. It recommends that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the clause providing for two Senators and three Representatives on the Board of Visitors. A number of bills were introduced, amongst them one declaratory of the Tariff act of 1861 in regard to Russian hemp, and providing for an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of refunding to Russia the duties levied on that article for the difference in excess of the rate on Manila hemp. A bill was also introduced amendatory of the Naturalization laws, the provisions of which were explained by Mr. DRAKE. Several resolutions reported from Committees were passed. A bill was reported providing for a railway tunnel between this City and Brooklyn. The Mississippi bill was taken up as unfinished business, and at last disposed of. The amendment providing for the unconditional admission of the State was rejected, and the bill as it came from the House was passed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the bill providing for the punishment of polygamy in Utah was taken up and debated until the close of the morning hour. Several petitions were presented, and two bills for the relief of commerce reported from Committee and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March. Mr. VAN WYCK was sworn in and took his seat. For the remainder of the session the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Legislative Appropriation bill. At an early hour the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday an adverse report was made on the bill relating to the Brooklyn schools, and it was laid on the table. A Conference Committee was demanded on the bill relating to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The bill changing the name of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York was passed. The Senate agreed to adjourn from to-day to the 23d inst. The bill to pay in coin the principal and interest of the State debt contracted before Feb. 25, 1862, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Assembly adopted a resolution to adjourn from to-day to the 1st of March. A large number of bills were introduced, including one to abolish the office of Surrogate of New-York and devolving the duties on the Court of Common Pleas. The Canal General Appropriation bill was advanced to a third reading in Committee of the Whole; also the bill authorizing the erection of a market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York. The House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. At the evening session the general orders were taken up. The bill repealing the act creating a Court of Special Sessions of New-York was ordered to a third reading, which will take place at noon to-day.

GENERAL.

A man, supposed to be JONATHAN SHAW, of Springfield, Mass., shot himself on the Buffalo express train, near Baltimore, on Wednesday night, and will probably die. He had $688 98 in his possession and some valuables.

The boiler of the Union Railway Car Works in St. Louis exploded yesterday, killing four persons and severely injuring several others by the escaping steam and hot water and falling bricks and timbers from the shattered building.

The *Monarch* passed through the Capes into Chesapeake Bay yesterday morning early, *en route* for Annapolis.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives refused to reconsider the vote by which the adverse report on the Air Line Railroad was agreed to.

A verdict was given yesterday in the Superior Court in Boston, against the State Constable for seizing copies of a weekly illustrated paper.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met yesterday. Lieutenant-Governor DOYLE, in his speech, expressed gratitude for the abundant harvest and prosperous fishing season.

The large woolen mills of JOHN P. BRUNER, on Hamilton-street, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at about $400,000, with insurance amounting to $224,000.

The second annual reunion of the alumni of Hamilton College residing in New-York, was held at the Astor House last evening. Quite a large number of graduates and invited guests were present, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

A meeting of the Universalists' Centenary was held last evening at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Messrs. BOWLES and WEAVER, Hon. DEMAS STRONG and others.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday directed the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary measures for widening and extending Worth-street to Jay-street.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, included eight sentences—six for burglary, one for receiving stolen goods, and one for assault with a knife. Two prisoners were sentenced for ten years each.

Late Wednesday night a switchtender named JOHN MALLOY, was run over and instantly killed by a train of cars which he was in the act of coupling, at Prospect-street, Jersey City. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

In the action brought by the Mayor, &c., of the City *vs.* The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision denying the motion for an injunction.

The *ex parte* injunction granted against the Kansas Pacific Railway in the suit of SANDERS W. JOHNSON, was dissolved at Chambers yesterday by Judge BARNARD upon the application of the Company.

Glad Tidings!

Of course the wiseacres who proposed to excommunicate the TIMES for daring to urge a large and an immediate reduction of taxes, will expend all that remains of their wrath upon General GRANT and the Committee of Ways and Means. The offence of the President is rank and must be punished: he has listened to the voice of the people, and has come to the conclusion that they want, and must have, substantial relief. And the members of the Ways and Means Committee are not less guilty. They have heard the country's cry,—"Down with the Taxes,"—they have agreed to recommend some measure of reduction. Great will be the fury of the monopolists and their prophets, and terrible the fate of President and committee-men. Who knows what will happen now the powers that be at Washington begin to evince their appreciation of the feeling prevalent throughout the States?

We have no doubt that General GRANT will survive the scolding that is in store for him, and will even come through the ordeal stronger than ever. He commenced his Executive career with the declaration that though having on all subjects a policy to recommend, he should have "none to enforce against the will of the people." On this subject of taxation he has kept his word. In December he recommended the retention of the present rate of taxation through another year as a means of facilitating the funding of the debt. That was General GRANT'S policy. Since then the will of the people has been made manifest. It is that taxes shall be reduced now. Precisely how reduction shall be effected,—what taxes shall be revised or repealed and what maintained,—is a matter in regard to which opinions differ. But on the essential point,—that the fiscal burdens shall be lightened to the greatest possible extent, and without delay,—the people are all but unanimous. On no other subject is there half the unanimity that prevails on this. "Down with the Taxes" is everywhere the cry,—a cry not prompted by ordinary impatience of taxation, but originating in the conviction that trade and industry have endured the exhaustive drain of war taxes to the full extent of their ability, and that a diminution of the load is absolutely necessary. This is the deliberately-expressed judgment of the people echoed with few exceptions by the Press, and the force of which is now recognized at the White House and in the Capitol.

The demand for reduction must have impressed the President with greater force because of the evident friendliness with which it has been uttered. His policy and the will of the people differed,—but only as to order and time. "First funding, then reduction," was his maxim. "Reduction first, that the country may be relieved and its credit strengthened by prosperity, then funding,"—is the policy of the people. In their ultimate purposes the two methods are identical. The popular preference has not been expressed in vain. With a promptitude and frankness which are as honorable to his manhood as to his sagacity, General GRANT has studied the will of the people, ascertained its drift, and comprehended its significance. Another President might have clung to his own policy despite all declarations against it. He might have mistaken defiance for duty, and confounded obstinacy with principle. General GRANT has more correctly learned the responsibilities of his position. Having ascertained the will of the people, he proposes to carry it into effect. He has discovered that they require a reduction of taxes, at once, and he has exerted his influence to bring the Ways and Means Committee to the same conclusion. For this candid acknowledgment of a great fact, we thank him,—and the people will thank him heartily.

Will Congress with equal grace pause in its personalities, arrest the empty talk which renders it ridiculous, and enter upon the work which should have been begun last December? Will the Ways and Means Committee discard its Tariff of Abominations, whose promulgation has provoked just indignation, and acquiesce in the President's suggestions? These are questions yet to be answered. General GRANT, it is known, recommends an immediate reduction of taxes to the extent of at least fifty millions,—thirty millions to be taken off internal taxes, and not less than twenty millions off customs duties. This is the minimum of relief that should be afforded. The Committee, it is understood, has already adopted the proposition relating to internal revenue, and we trust that it will not hesitate to renew the consideration of the tariff, as well with the view of abating its enormities as of diminishing the revenue derived from it.

The satisfactory performance of the task which thus devolves upon Congress calls for the exercise of some of the qualities which have just added to the greatness of the President. Fifty millions less of taxation will be a boon of no common magnitude. To enable the country to realize all its benefits, however, the work of revision, whether of internal or customs taxes, must be prosecuted without fear, favor or affection. The largest possible relief to the people is the object to be aimed at; and any attempt to diminish this relief in the interest of specially-favored classes or monopolies, will be unjust and impolitic. It cannot be forgotten that any notable reduction of taxation is a concession to the people, exacted by the pertinacity and force of their demands, with the help of the President; and Congress will blunder egregiously if in the process of reduction it shall heed other interests than those of the people.

Mr. Cullom's Utah Bill.

Had all other hope of crushing polygamy failed, the scheme of the House Committee on Territories, the scheme of the sword, would even then be open to the gravest objections. The enormous expenses of a new war, especially when levied on a people 100,000 strong, having a good militia organization, well posted for defence, and inspired by religious fanaticism, should alone lead us to look before we leap into so serious an undertaking.

But, as a fact, we are not yet driven to this necessity. It was only the other day, comparatively, that Utah, once as remote and secluded from our people as the Sandwich Islands, was opened to "Gentile" civilization. If that civilization has anything of the all-conquering power we claim for it, surely it may be trusted to contend with the monstrosities of Utah. The Pacific Railroad should prove, and we believe will prove, a mighty lever for the overthrow of Mormondom.

Besides, it must be remembered that polygamy, though practiced by many Mormons, is neither practiced nor preached by all. Some of them declare it to be "a cross"—as, poor fellows, with as many wives as KIMBALL or YOUNG, we should fancy they might find it. Polygamy was not originally a Mormon doctrine; on the contrary, the "Book of Mormon" expressly pronounces a curse on its advocates, while the "Doctrines and Covenants" especially forbid its practice. Whether Mormonism is a religious faith or a personal fanaticism, we leave others to discuss; but Mormon polygamy, at least, depends solely on the life of one man. It was BRIGHAM YOUNG who, in defiance of the prohibitions just set forth, established polygamy under pretence of a special revelation for that purpose. What the great State Founder's object was, in procuring this "revelation," is another matter; but in spite of the supernatural authority inciting "Brother BRIGHAM," as the Saints style him, this "ordinance" of his has never been without opponents, open or tacit.

In the testimony taken before the House Committee it was declared that "only about one-third of the adult Mormon population are polygamists," and certainly the polygamists do not appear to be in a majority. We hear that the last census showed a preponderance of males in Utah—a fact too little used in this discussion. Considering, then, the vast influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S practice and precept upon his deluded followers, and that, nevertheless, not half of the latter practically honor his doctrine of polygamy, is it too much to say that polygamy means BRIGHAM YOUNG?—that its days are the days of the Prophet?—and that when its Founder dies, polygamy will most certainly die with him, and the ancient rule of the "Book of Mormon" will become the law of the Mormon Church, as well as the law of the land?

Meanwhile let us see what elements are working to overthrow polygamy before the death of YOUNG. We never have commended the Ashley scheme of chopping up Utah into fragments, to be divided piecemeal among her neighbors. There are various reasons, not necessary now to consider, as the project is at least postponed, for not resorting to an appliance quite as rude and reckless as war, and even more unjust. But letting the Territory remain as it is, the very richness of its resources must soon attract a Gentile population so great as to render the Mormon Church an insignificant fraction. *Then* the majority can take care of themselves, and the minority will yield perforce; but long before that day we are persuaded that a little Gentile leaven will leaven the whole lump. A witness before the House Committee, whose testimony is used to show why we should pass its bill, complains that BRIGHAM uses extraordinary precautions against Gentile influence, and but for these, "a large number of Mormon women would marry Gentiles." Now this same witness elsewhere estimates the number of Gentiles at "not more than four or five thousand," while the Mormons are "from ninety to one hundred thousand." What can be clearer than that this testimony, by fair inference, contradicts the purpose for which it is cited? If, with Utah so remote and difficult of access that the Gentiles are in numbers to Mormons but as one to twenty, the former have exercised so powerful a pressure against polygamy, how will it be when, with the tide of railroad emigration at its flood, these numbers shall have become even? Surely, the time for war has not yet come. We have yet to give peaceful, civilizing influences a fair chance.

Two Claimants for One Seat.

When a member of Congress finds that his seat is contested he knows very well that the decision of an impartial tribunal is not within his reach. His case is referred to a Committee, the members of which are nominated by the governing party of the hour. If the Democrats have a majority in the House, they will take care that a clear majority on their own side is placed upon all the Committees, and the Republicans are obliged to adopt the same principle when their turn comes. The consequence is that these election cases are very rarely tried on their merits. The decision can be told before any evidence is taken. Men who are something more than mere hack politicians have long been dissatisfied with this arrangement, and earnestly desire to see it superseded by some device for finding out the true wishes of the constituency in cases where a seat is in dispute. The other day General PAINE introduced a bill for referring all such appeals to a special jury drawn from the House, on the plan which until recently obtained in the British House of Commons. This proposition was defeated, and at present the House does not seem inclined to listen to any further suggestions.

It may be taken for granted, however, that the reform must come some day. This is a question which ought not to be discussed from a party standpoint. The rights of the people are involved in it, and it would be an unworthy argument to use that the Republicans may possibly steal away a stray vote or two from the Democrats by preserving the existing machinery. If there has been fraud in an election return, on one side or the other, let us find it out. We ought to wish to see the man in Congress whom a constituency has really chosen to represent them—not some other man who sneaks in by an underhanded trick. Our Washington correspondent lately informed us that the expediency of referring all trials of the kind to the United States Court had been discussed, but that doubts are entertained whether the clause in the Constitution making each House of Congress the supreme judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, would not conflict with the plan. Apart from this, the idea is a good one, and was found to work exceedingly well in England after the last election. The Judges went to the locality where the contested election had taken place, and heard the evidence, as it were, on the spot. The trouble and expense of bringing witnesses from a long distance were saved, and the proceedings were all closed in a tenth part of the time they would have occupied under the old system.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association in this City, last Autumn, Mr. H. L. DAWES read a paper full of thought and information on this subject. He admitted, without reserve, that each case is now a "mere partisan struggle. The Committee dare not resist the exactions of party, and their action is, in consequence, only worthy of contempt." The result is, that while the number of contested elections constantly increases, the party which is in the minority stands aloof from them altogether. It knows that an appeal would be useless. Mr. DAWES was of opinion that a constitutional amendment would be required to remedy the evil thoroughly, but that some modification of it could be obtained by appointing the Committees with fairness and impartiality. The latter suggestion has a reasonable enough look, but in reality we fear it is impracticable. Scarcely any party will voluntarily resign an advantage which it finds ready made to its hands. The present method of deciding contested elections has been followed for some years, and, although it has not improved by the lapse of time, still the present Congress cannot be held responsible for it. It may be said, why should we play into the hands of Democrats? All such questions leave out of sight the great fact that the public voice ought alone to decide elections. A member ought not to be foisted upon any constituency by a piece of party jugglery.

The contest which was decided on Wednesday last in the House shows that the trial turns upon all sorts of incidents not properly connected with the election. The Chairman of the Committee, General PAINE, was of opinion that the Republican contestant was not entitled to the seat in dispute. The House seemed disposed to decide in accordance with this opinion. But General SCHENCK sounded the alarm, and, as we are told, "woke up the Democrats so effectually, and drew the party lines in the House so closely," that the Democrat was unseated. We must say that we are unable to see any cause for triumph in the manner this one vote was gained for our party. The issue was decided, it appears, not on the ordinary principles of justice, but in sheer defiance of evidence—for we must presume that the Chairman of Elections Committee was guided by evidence in the recommendation he made. The House, on the other hand, went outside the evidence, and rejected the holder of the seat because he was not on the right side in politics. Is this fair play? Even Mr. SCHENCK will not pretend that it is. He would probably justify it on the ground of party necessities. But it ought to be remembered that a sword of this kind has two edges, and some day we may find our own hands cut by it. Would it not be well to establish some system whereby strict justice would be rendered to Republicans and Democrats alike?

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

To find General SLOCUM and Mr. STARKWEATHER on the same side of the Navy Yard question is about equivalent to discovering that the people of Brooklyn are as willing to have the yard removed from their city as the people of New-London are to receive it in theirs. General SLOCUM represents the former city, and is the author of the bill, while Mr. STARKWEATHER represents the Connecticut interest and supports it.

Were there no other question at stake, the New-London people would seem to deserve the yard as a matter of justice. In the recent struggle between them and the Philadelphians, though the latter were successful, the argument for the Delaware was by no means stronger than that for the Thames. The Pennsylvania interest was then much too powerful to be successfully resisted, but League Island had a hard struggle to secure its prize of the great fresh water naval depot, and it was then felt that New-London must not be the loser when another contest should come up.

In addition to its moral claim, if we may so speak, the fact that eighty-three acres of land on the Thames River were long since given by the State of Connecticut, and accepted by the Government, with a view to establish there a naval station, pleads for New-London. In fact, the Government has now a naval officer at this point, and a nominal station, though no yard can be established, of course, without a fresh appropriation.

But the question before the House Naval Committee is twofold—first, shall the yard be removed from Brooklyn? secondly, to what point shall it be removed? Touching the first point, there seems to be little room for doubt in the evidence thus far adduced. In the first place, Brooklyn and Williamsburg seem to desire the removal on grounds of local and Police government. The yard not only occupies space which could be used to better advantage, but has long ceased to be of much civic benefit. In old times a coastwise city was considered very fortunate in being selected as the proper site of a yard, by reason of the local trade, employment of labor, facility for contracts, naval improvement, and other familiar advantages which the yard generally brought in its train. Now, however, to great commercial cities this is a trifle, and the room is usually too valuable to be spared. The movement to break up the Charlestown yard was a local and voluntary one, as is now the Brooklyn movement. It has been declared that the present Government property at the Brooklyn yard could be sold for forty millions, and should not be sold for less; and many prominent business men, of whom not a few own factories or other property near the yard, have signed the memorial for its removal.

When, on the other hand, we come to the national view of the matter, we find Admiral GODON showing many reasons for discontinuing the yard. There is not enough water front—a source of constant delay and annoyance, and even of expense in hiring private docks to eke out accommodations. There is no neighboring roadstead where vessels can anchor while going in or out of commission. There is not enough area of land; the channel is narrow; the city sewerage, emptying into the docks, costs the country from $50,000 to $100,000 every year for removing deposits, while the gases from sewers in a few months destroy the copper on the vessels; there is no room for a new dry dock, which is needed; the vessels are crowded and in danger of fire, and the neighboring oil works increase this danger; and, finally, the neighborhood of so many great cities is harmful to the workmen.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, on the evidence so far taken, that the yard should be removed from Brooklyn. And, for our part, it seems to us that New-London offers on every ground the best site for the transfer. The comparative ease of removal, its situation as regards Portsmouth on the one hand, and Philadelphia on the other, and the fact that a sufficient site is already owned by the Government, should be decisive. The land is well situated on the bank of the Thames, and is already favorable without demanding such expenses as League Island has required. It has a water front of 5,280 feet, running back from the river 600 feet, and a depth of water in the channel of over 30 feet. Besides, as Mr. ROBESON has said in his report, "it is situated in the midst of an industrious community, whose labor is skillful and cheap, and on a fine harbor easily accessible in all weathers and from almost every point." With such advantages it seems to us that New-London will be able to make good its claims for the possession of the yard, if it be transferred from Brooklyn.

In What Has Mr. Eaton Offended?

In the universal indignation which has thrilled through all the respectable classes at the attempted assassination of Mr. EATON, there has not been perhaps sufficient consideration of the crimes which this audacious lawyer has committed. Ten years ago Mr. EATON led what seemed then "the forlorn hope" in the assault upon the former "Board of Health." Year after year he and a small band of sanguine and public-spirited citizens had the audacity to represent to the Legislature and to the City what an offence to civilization and an injury to the public the so-called Board of Health was; and though this Board was so notorious that on one occasion when pestilence threatened the City, a Democratic Mayor, having to choose between the disease and a session of the Board of Health, decided that of the two the former was the least evil, yet Mr. EATON and his associates year after year were defeated, and would have been to the end but for the arrival of the cholera. Under the dread of this, a new Board was formed, and Mr. EATON became its counsel.

As may be supposed, this offence of breaking up the old "Health Ring," and destroying all their lucrative plunder, was never forgiven. This was his first great offence against the "powers that be." Then followed vigorous measures, as counsel of the Board of Health and the Excise Board, against the nuisances of the City and its rumholes—malicious efforts by him to break in on the freedom of an American citizen in boiling bones amid a crowded locality, or driving wild bullocks through thronged avenues, or slaughtering cattle under respectable houses.

Still more malignant offences, however, were committed by Mr. EATON in tyrannizing over unfortunate rumsellers, who had had an exclusive privilege for forty years of ruining families, and had never been forced to pay a penny into the Treasury. Yet other sins were heaped up by this bold offender, in exposing the doings of the highest power in this City—the Tammany Ring. To find themselves everywhere assailed by this malignant enemy—their corruptions set forth in Courts and the public Press—was an audacity they had never expected from "a subject race," such as is well known are New-York lawyers.

But the climax to all Mr. EATON'S dark deeds has been his exposure of the corruptions and offences of a powerful railroad corporation and its officials. There has been, it is true, plenty of hard talk against this body in the Press; but this is easily borne. All society reëchoes with complaints and accusations against these men; but they are indifferent to such petty gossip. They live in a kind of feudal castle, with a bodyguard of roughs and vagabonds about them, ready to protect them from arrest, or to wreak their vengeance. But Mr. EATON went much beyond all this. He attacked them in their tenderest point—their pockets and before the Courts. Even their special friend, Judge BARNARD, has gone out of his path, and has misstated facts, to rebuke this persistent offender.

These are Mr. EATON'S great offences, and he has suffered a natural retribution.

The first measure of strength between the license men and the Prohibitionists has been had in the Massachusetts Legislature, and the former triumphed by two votes. However, the final decision remains doubtful, as the close vote of 108 to 106 may be reversed by the action of the 25 absent members. The new License act seems stringent enough to satisfy any but the most insatiate of Prohibitionists. Tippling shops and open bars are utterly prohibited, and the license restrictions for the open sale of liquors are very strict. We do not propose to offer advice on the liquor laws of other States, while we have so much trouble with our own; but we would suggest that, as the Massachusetts people have tried for so many years laws which they cannot execute, they should now try, for variety, one which they can. When they have once enforced *any* liquor law the process of making it more stringent will be much easier.

REYNOLDS, *alias* BREEN, the murderer of poor TOWNSEND, was to have been tried yesterday. His counsel, however, was ill, and an adjournment was applied for and granted till next Monday. We have nothing to say to this—only let us hope that it is not the beginning of those tactics which have hitherto saved JACKSON and REAL. We trust that Judge INGRAHAM will not consent, under any circumstances, to let this case be adjourned over the present session of his Court. There is less room than ordinary for the exercise of an advocate's skill. As REYNOLDS was seen to commit the murder, it is impossible to deny his guilt, and there is only one plea left open to him—that of insanity. That point could be tried and decided even without the aid of counsel. On Monday, therefore, the trial ought to take place, and we have confidence enough in Judge INGRAHAM to believe that he will do his duty faithfully, regardless of all other considerations.

The struggle between Crown and Church is a very old one. In France, England and Germany it was a chronic one for five hundred years at least, and it affords another example of the circular movement of history that it is likely to be raised under its old aspect by the contemplated dogma of infallibility. The very point on which the telegram announces that the French Government grounds its objections to the Ultramontane programme—its tendency, namely, to remove the Bishops beyond the reach of the civil Courts—was the proud distinction which Rome obstinately clung to for many ages. In the period of European darkness and ignorance, when the Church formed the asylum of all that was left of justice, of culture and intelligence, there was much to justify her position as a veritable *imperium in imperio*; and to attempt to restore it now would be an anachronism which LOUIS NAPOLEON, evidently, is not prepared to sanction.

As "extremes meet," perhaps it is only curious, and not unaccountable, to find the Chicago *Times*, the organ of ultra Democracy at the West, demanding an "educational qualification for the ballot box" in Illinois. Now this may be good Democratic doctrine for that State, but it can hardly be so reckoned for Southern Indiana or for Tennessee, where intelligence is regarded with suspicion by Democratic magnates, and free schools are tabooed. The object of the Chicago *Times*, however, is to exert a pressure on the negro, who is likely to be invested with the right of suffrage by the Illinois Constitutional Convention. What the *Times* proposes is to surrender the word "white," and to "keep the worst, if not the larger, part of our Ethiopian population from the ballot box by an educational qualification." Our impression is that the said "Ethiopian population" would not be kept away very long; but that there would be a ransacking and thumbing of alphabets and primers only equaled by that of the freedmen down South. No obstacle, except an insuperable one, can safely be relied on to keep them from the ballot box.

The *World*, as we pointed out yesterday, accuses the "Ring" of having "put up Judges in our very Court Houses to sell injustice for a price." Which of the Judges are referred to by the *World*? Surely it ought to give us their names. Its remarks at present convey an unmerited reproach to men who have tried to do their duty faithfully. We do not suppose, for instance, that the *World* meant to include ex-Judge CLERKE in its censure, or Judge SUTHERLAND, or Justice DALY of the Common Pleas, or any of his associates. Nor could it have meant to affix a terrible stigma upon Judges BEDFORD or INGRAHAM, concerning whom the public have high hopes; or upon Recorder HACKETT, whose character is beyond suspicion. When we thus come to sift names, we find that there are only a *few* men left in the City who are *notoriously* open to the *World's* imputation—of whom nothing that can be said is half bad enough. Will the *World* speak out while it is in the mind? It is not likely, any more than we are, to be deterred from saying the truth by the knowledge that infamous Judges do not scruple to hire bullies of one disreputable kind and another to do their dirty work for them, in the vain hope of concealing their crimes against society. Is the *World* prepared to carry the warfare into the camp of these Judges and their hungry and unscrupulous bravos?

THACKERAY somewhere says that he "pities schoolmasters in the next world," humorously implying that the floggings they have inflicted through many years will then be paid back to them with interest. But in these modern days the old natural antagonism between master and pupil has died away in great part, and often the former assumes the pleasanter relation of "guide, philosopher and friend." Such seems to have been the case with the late Mr. THOMAS SHERWIN, of Boston, to whose memory his grateful surviving pupils propose to found some enduring monument—a bust and mural tablet in his old school hall, a scholarship in the Institute of Technology, or some similar expressive memorial. Contributions from all parts of the Union, it is said, are coming for this purpose for the famous and veteran High School master taught two generations of pupils, now scattered the world over. Silver pitchers and gift books fail to the lot of most teachers while living; but to few is offered the nobler and more disinterested posthumous memorial.

The Confederate Constitution, which proposed so many wondrous schemes in Statecraft that were nipped in the bud, prohibited "Congress," except in certain specified cases, from granting money for internal improvements. We do not exactly wish that such a restriction were contained in our Constitution; but we do wish that Congressmen would exercise the power they have in this respect with more discretion. The appropriations demanded this year for internal improvement are larger than any dreamed of for many years; and as soon as one section increases its claims, all the others raise theirs in proportion. The present is no time for lavishing money in this way. Of what avail is it to spend thousands less in one direction, and millions more in another?

The project of connecting Brooklyn with New-York by means of a bridge is as yet among the unaccomplished feats of the nineteenth century. If we do not make haste, the people of Staten Island will take the lead. They are determined to have their bridge, and if they get it for the price they are talking of—a million of dollars—they will be able to boast of the cheapest work of the kind ever constructed. Staten Island would soon be crowded with inhabitants, and the price of property would jump up to New-York rates. No wonder, then, that the present owners of attractive "lots" are eager to see the bridge begun. It is to be rather a complicated structure, but then most of the route has not more than five feet of water at mean low tides. It will be about five miles in length. It seems rather like a dream, but the Staten Islanders declare they are in earnest, and as soon as the bridge is made we shall believe them, and greatly commend their perseverance and enterprise.

All the revolutionary "isms" seem to be rampant in Paris just now. To the socialism of FOURIER the Reds appear to have added the Mazzinian maxims on tyrannicide. The Orsini bombs are matters of history, but have evidently not been forgotten, and the success of the plot of whose discovery we have been notified would have had a still more direful influence upon France and Europe than that of the Italian twelve years ago. For, whatever be the faults of the Emperor and his *régime*, the fact remains that he is the single link which binds together a number of naturally hostile parties. Legitimists and Orleanists may unite with Bonapartists in sustaining the existing dynasty; but this once removed, there remains no common rallying point, and neither of them, singly, are strong enough to uphold a Government of their choice. All who do not wish to see France sink to the level of Spain, if not lower, must desire to see the Emperor's life preserved for at least some years longer. A period of free discussion and a truly representative Legislature is necessary to fuse the existing political sections into a more congruous mass, and to decide the question whether France is to become a Republic or continue as a limited Monarchy. A crisis now simply means chaos and misrule, in the midst of which some ambitious man would seize the dictatorship, and inflict upon his country another generation of personal government more grinding and absolute than the last.

A writer in *Packard's Monthly* discusses at some length the question, "Was MORGAN Murdered?"—the MORGAN referred to being, of course, the ill-starred man whose sudden disappearance, after his Masonic revelations, created such a stir many years ago. The author inclines to the suggestion that MORGAN was hidden away somewhere in the "Canadian backwoods," and not killed. Is he, then, not aware that there is at least one gentleman in this City who knows every incident connected with the abduction and subsequent fate of MORGAN? There is no mystery about the affair now. It is not improbable that the entire story will be laid before the public at some future day, and so set at rest the speculations which the writer in *Packard*, and many others, have wasted their ingenuity upon.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Report of the Special Congressional Committee on Navigation Interests—Cause of Its Decline—Important Remedies Suggested.

The report of the Special Committee on Navigation Interests, submitted in the House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday, is a voluminous document. The Committee, in prosecuting its inquiries, have held sessions in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland, receiving the statements of merchants, shipbuilders, shipowners and insurance agents, gentlemen having practical knowledge and experience relating to the matter under investigation. The Shipowners' Associations of New-York, Philadelphia and Maine, and the Board of Trade of Boston, were represented at the sessions of the Committee, and presented the views of these various Associations. Like information and evidence have been received in the sessions of the Committee held at the Capitol during the present session of Congress. Circular letters have been addressed to gentlemen engaged in the various branches of business connected with the shipping interests, requesting a statement of their views on the subject under inquiry, and also to American Consuls at the principal ports of foreign countries, asking them to furnish information in regard to the condition of the mercantile marine of those countries. The Committee argue to show that the rebellion was the special cause of the decline of our commerce. The various propositions for its revival put forward by those heard at their meetings are discussed at length. The Committee is of the opinion that the readmission of the vessels that sought protection under a foreign flag during the rebellion is against sound public policy; that to allow citizens to avail themselves of all the advantages conferred by our Government during peace and to escape all the risks of supporting it during war, by placing their property at such times under the protection of a foreign Government, would be a dangerous precedent to establish. Neither can they recommend the policy of admitting foreign built ships to American registry on payment of a duty, for whatever duty might be so imposed would operate only to the advantage of the foreign shipowner, with whom the American purchaser and owner of such foreign built ships would have to complete. If we were to admit foreign built ships to American registry at all, it would be with the view of enabling our shipowners to supply themselves with vessels at a rate as low as that paid by foreign competitors. An American shipowner must in such case be able to purchase as cheap as the foreigner, or he must obtain better ships; otherwise he is deprived of that quality of ability to compete, which is an essential condition of the success desired by those who wish to engage in the carrying trade of the world. The Committee at length, after most careful deliberation, impressed with the great importance of restoring our commercial marine, not only as a means of increasing the national wealth in time of peace, but also as one of the most efficient agencies for national defence in time of war, recommend the following measures as calculated to promote the desired object:

First—The remission of the duties imposed upon the raw material entering into the construction of vessels and steamers, limiting the amount to the minimum of duties per ton collected on the material required for certain classes of vessels, and where American iron is used in the construction of iron vessels, an amount per ton equivalent to the duties on a like amount of imported raw materials, limiting the amount to be paid.

Second—That all stores to be used by vessels sailing to foreign ports, may be taken in bond, free of duty.

Third—Further to encourage investment in shipping, and to extend the aid to ships already built, and which have been sailed during and since the rebellion at great disadvantage, allowing to all sail vessels and to all steamers running to the British North American Provinces, $1 50 per ton; on steamers to European ports, $4 per ton; and on all other steamers running to foreign ports, $3 per ton.

In view of the fact that the tax upon tonnage cannot be removed without relieving the vessels of all foreign nations of the same, while no such exemption is extended to American vessels in foreign ports, and in view of the further fact that the shipping interest of the country is to receive some relief by the passage of the proposed measures, the Committee recommend only the removal of all tonnage, harbor, pilotage, and other like taxes imposed upon shipping by State and municipal authority, (which taxes have been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional,) and the readjustment of the present tax upon tonnage, so that it will fall more equitably upon the different classes of vessels affected thereby. The amount which will be received from this source is estimated by the Committee to be more than $3,000,000 per annum, and will to that extent contribute to the relief which is proposed to be granted in aid of the shipping interest of the United States.

On the question of subsidies the Committee say it would be a matter of economy if our Government should build vessels adapted to the uses of commerce in time of peace, and readily convertible into fighting ships in time of war, giving the free use of such ships in time of peace to merchants who would take care of and use them until required for the national defence. Under such circumstances the Government would be relieved of the cost of taking care of the ships when not required for the public service, and the national wealth would be increased by their use for mercantile purposes. As the Government can have the control of such vessels when needed, by paying only a small percentage of their cost, is it not clearly a matter of economy and sound public policy to legislate with a view to such results?

The Committee thus conclude:

By the adoption of a wise and liberal commercial policy, we can control the trade of Eastern Asia and the commerce of the Pacific, and pour their wealth directly into the Valley of the Mississippi, which is to be the centre of population in the future of our country. Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of the West are, as we have said, to become ports of entry and distributors of the products of Asia as well as of Europe. Thus the great West has the same interest in reviving and maintaining the ocean commerce of our country under the American flag that the Atlantic States have in opening up internal lines of commerce, whether by the building of great lines of railway or by the improvement of lake or river navigation.

Another Memorial to Congress—Views of Independent Citizens.

The following memorial, drawn up by General Wentworth and other citizens, was promulgated yesterday for signature previous to its presentation to Congress by Hon. John Lynch:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, engaged in shipbuilding, navigation, commerce on the high seas, the outfit and repair of vessels, and other branches of public industry connected therewith, respectfully appeal to the national authorities for such legislation as may afford fitting relief from the depression which has fallen on their several occupations. The common remark that American commerce has been driven from the ocean, is no longer a figure of speech, but an acknowledged truth. The very parties whose unlawful conduct has inflicted this deplorable injury on our country and its people, do not deny the fact nor withhold the expression of their satisfaction at the result. It is not in character with the energy, resolution and enterprise of American citizens quietly to submit to such a condition of things, but rather to resolve that they will struggle to regain their lost supremacy on the ocean. While the undersigned freely concede some of the advantages claimed from the introduction of iron into the construction of ocean steamers, yet they do not in any sense withdraw their confidence, inspired and fostered by long experience and great success, in the wooden materials so extensively used for a long series of years in the building of seagoing vessels, nor have they forgotten the traditional renown which for successive generations in peace and in war had made our national marine not only the pride and hope of our people, but an object of respect and envy to other maritime nations. It can scarcely be necessary to remind the authorities of the Government of the practical effect of the present depressed condition of our commerce. In our shipyards the sound of the adze or the stroke of the hammer is rarely heard; our furnaces no longer glow with the continuous heat which produces the engine and the boiler; the mechanic, the cartman and the laborer sit patiently but sadly waiting for the employment which is to bring food to their families. Few if any seamen are in training to become as in other times, defenders of their country's honor in the hour of peril; engineers find little employment to fit them for service when the crisis may come, and a blight has fallen on all the innumerable industries which live and thrive under the benign influence of an active commerce. Our former immense and prosperous traffic with other nations is now mainly transferred to vessels built on the Clyde or the Mersey, and launched from the birthplace of the *Alabama* and her kindred corsairs, each successive incoming vessel being careful to bring all her needful supplies from English mines and British warehouses. Lumber from the forests of our eastern borders or from the southern coasts, can no longer find remunerative markets. The sound of the woodman's ax is hushed, for American lumber has given place to English iron. These are some of the evils which have fallen severely on our national industries and threaten in some cases their ultimate destruction. The undersigned feel that they have done their duty in presenting the simple facts to the attention of Congress, and do not doubt that some proper and effective relief will be granted in the premises. They ask that this relief may provide first that all materials used in the construction and repair of vessels shall be admitted free of duty. Secondly, that all needful supplies for use at sea shall come out of bond free of duty; that bounty shall be given on American iron used in construction and repair of all vessels equal to the amount of duty imposed on imported iron of similar character; and thirdly, that the principle of granting subsidies to seagoing vessels shall be open to free competition solely among American citizens, and be restricted in all cases to vessels rightfully carrying the American flag. And your memorialists, &c.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the West Point Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted, that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the clause for the appointment of two Senators and three Representatives on the Board of Visitors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Abbott—Appropriating $100,000 for improvement of the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

By Mr. Boreman—Providing for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the Harper's Ferry property.

By Mr. Anthony—Incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company; and regulating the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill declaratory of the Tariff act of Aug. 5, 1861.

It declares that said act shall not be permitted to interfere with the subsisting treaty stipulations with Russia, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refund, in coin, the amount of duties levied on Russian hemp since the passage of the act, in excess of the rate on Manila hemp, and appropriates two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.

AMENDING THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill amending the Naturalization laws. He referred to the pending propositions upon the subject, and said his own opinion was that a change was demanded, not in the established principles of law respecting naturalization, but in the administration of the law, so that while safeguards were provided against a recurrence of the terrible frauds heretofore perpetrated, access to naturalization by well-disposed persons might not be impeded. Such was the purpose of his bill.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment a joint resolution, which was passed, to pass to the credit of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers the unexpended balance of the fund created by the seventeenth section of the act of February 24, 1864.

Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 1,000 copies of the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Governor McDougall from the Winnepeg territory. Passed.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the payment of the full salary of General Hovey as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post, and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

Mr. Anthony, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Commodore Bissell, and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

A TUNNEL BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the construction as post roads of tunnel tubes for railway purposes from New-York City to Brooklyn and the New-Jersey shore, with an amendatory proviso that said tunnels shall not obstruct nor impair the navigation of the river.

RESTORATION OF DISMISSED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Scott, from the Naval Committee, gave notice that the following resolution had been adopted for the government of the action of the Committee:

That in the judgment of this Committee, Congress ought not to entertain application of officers for restoration to the naval service who have been dismissed therefrom by the sentence of a Court Martial, unless such restoration be recommended by the Executive Department.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Mr. Sherman asked that an order be made with a view to disposing of the Mississippi bill at 3 o'clock. He said that unless the bill was speedily disposed of he would move to lay it on the table, in order to take up other important business demanding prompt consideration.

Mr. Cameron and others objected to the proposed order, and the matter was informally laid over.

The unfinished business, (the Mississippi bill,) was taken up and Mr. Fowler resumed the floor. He defended the equality of those States and repudiated the assumption by Congress of any right to invade a State and usurp its reserved rights never granted to the Federal Government, or to declare what social relation shall exist in a State. He believed the exercise of unwarranted legislative power would result in the destruction of public liberty.

Mr. Sawyer argued that Mississippi was entitled to representation as one of the States which had complied with the conditions heretofore imposed by Congress, and urged that these newcomers, (the late rebellious States,) should be treated with cordiality and confidence until they proved undeserving of such treatment.

Mr. Drake stated his opinion that the spirit of rebellion in the States referred to had not been cured, and that the future security of the country required Congress to proceed cautiously in the work of reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner argued to show that the day was passed when State rights could be exalted above human rights, but that the present discussion had proceed upon this idea.

Mr. Thayer said that the proposed conditions being identical with those which had been imposed upon the reconstructed States, it would have been more consistent for certain Senators who now denounced them as degrading and insulting, to have declined their seats rather than subject their States to degradation and insult. Such would have been his own case under like circumstances. He argued that the people last Fall declared that securities for the future should be insisted upon, and that Congress was bound to heed public voice; that having violated the fundamental law, the rebellious States had necessarily subjected themselves to conditions for their good behavior.

Mr. Trumbull, in closing the discussion, defended those of his colleagues who denied the omnipotence of Congress from insinuations and charges, that as a consequence of their position they were opposed to the cause of human rights. He appealed to the Senate to say whether, as honorable men, they were not bound by the language of a former act in the reconstruction policy to receive Mississippi without further conditions. He proceeded to review the general question, claiming that under no circumstances whatever could Congress make a Constitution for a State. It might guarantee the Constitution, but the people must make it.

Mr. Cameron suggested that the people might not make it, and that therefore Congress would have to do it for them. Referring to the term "guarantee" in the Constitution, in illustration of the power of Congress to create a State Constitution, he said if he would guarantee the bond of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) he would become personally responsible for its payment.

Mr. Trumbull replied that, in such a case, a new bond was not created, and the illustration of the Senator, therefore, failed; for while Congress might guarantee, it could not constitutionally create State Constitutions. He proceeded to show that the Supreme Court, in passing upon the power of Congress to impose fundamental conditions upon a State, had decided that by the admission the conditions were annihilated. He denied the doctrine that the constitutional meaning of a Republican form of Government changed with the amendments to the Constitution, remarking that the power to enforce this guarantee in harmony with the abolition of slavery and other essential changes in the Constitution, was not contained in the amendments of the instrument, but in the clause giving to Congress the power to execute and make effective all provisions of the Constitution.

The Senate then proceeded to vote upon the pending amendments and the bill.

Mr. Willey's amendment to repeal the conditions in the Virginia bill was defeated by yeas 23, nays 36, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Conkling, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, Nye, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—23.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson, Yates—36.

Mr. Howe stated upon all the proposed amendments he had paired off with his absent colleague, Mr. Carpenter.

A vote was then taken upon the amendment of the Senate Committee to strike out of the bill all conditions, and simply declare the State entitled to representation, which was voted down—yeas 27, nays 32.

The following were the only changes in the vote: Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Morrill of Maine, Scott and Tipton voted yea, and Mr. Nye voted nay. Mr. Patterson did not vote.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a party vote of yeas 50, nays 11.

The Senate then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The House, immediately after the reading of the journal, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, explained and advocated the bill. He said that the condition of things in Utah determined, beyond question, that it was the duty of Congress to do something in relation to matters there, and without delay. The Church, through Brigham Young, controlled the Territorial Legislature, and the Legislature appointed the Probate Judges; and therefore it became necessary to substitute a United States Judiciary for the Territorial one. There was not a member of the Legislature who was not a prominent member of the Mormon Church. No other could be elected. The leading Mormons who were practicing polygamy in the face of Federal authority, should be rendered ineligible to vote or hold office. They were criminals running at large, and were no more qualified to hold office than those who were lately in rebellion. Gentiles who went into that Territory to settle were so persecuted that they could not remain there, and they were appealing to the Government for protection in their rights of personal property. This bill proposed to place the condition of things there on such a footing as to offer inducements to immigration. He had read a letter this morning from a gentleman of character and in an official position in Utah, stating that unless this bill or some such bill be passed, every man there who is not a Mormon will have to leave the Territory, and that very soon, or place himself where he will inevitably be murdered by the Mormons, who were now trying to organize a force against the passage of the bill. He had not the slightest idea that more than a few companies of soldiers would be necessary to enforce the laws in Utah. All that was necessary was to give to the Courts the power to enforce convictions for violation of the law, and to show that the Government of the United States meant business and did not mean to temporize longer with that iniquity. It would be found that the people would submit to the authority of the Government and would get rid of that other relic of barbarism which had been a stigma to the nation. He did not think that the military strength of the Mormons could be exaggerated to over eight thousand men. He did not believe there would be any attempt to resist the authority of the United States by force of arms; but if there should be, would the American people, fresh from a triumph over a great rebellion, shrink from an attempt to enforce the laws over such a small body of people? He denounced Polygamy as an institution founded in the lustful and unbridled passions of men, as devised by Satan himself, and having gone hand in hand with murder, idolatry and all abominations.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over till the next morning hour.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. Calkin—Of 500 cigarmakers of New-York City for an increase of the tariff on cigars.

By Mr. Strong—From the book publishers of Hartford, Conn., for a specific duty on imported books; and also from Hartford merchants, regarding the duty on sugar.

By Mr. Barnum—For an appropriation to improve and protect the harbor of Bridgeport, Conn.

By Mr. Stevens—Against the extension of the patent of George H. Corliss for improvements in steam engines.

THE RELIEF OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Lynch, from the Select Committee on American Navigation Interests, reported two bills for the relief of commerce, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March next. These are the same bills, the substance of which was published some days ago.

MR. VAN WYCK SWORN IN.

Mr. Chas. H. Van Wyck, in whose favor the contested election case from the Eleventh New-York District was decided yesterday, appeared and took the oath of office.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the Chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The discussion on the Court of Claims items occupied an hour and a half. All the proposed amendments were rejected.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment to reduce the item for the Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary, &c., to the President $5,000, and to make it read "for compensation to two Executive Clerks at $2,300 each, and for the Steward and Messengers of the President $7,440."

The discussion on the amendment occupied over an hour, and finally Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would have to ask the House to stop all debate on the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Kelsey moved an amendment of one of the items for the State Department, and characterized the Second Assistant Secretary of State as having been at heart, though not in action, a malignant rebel during the war. He said that that official's wife and family were most outspoken Secessionists, and that his house had been made a rendezvous for rebels.

Mr. Jenckes denied the assertion in the most positive manner. He had known the gentleman referred to all through the war, and knew that there was no more loyal man in the City of Washington. Some slanderer had evidently been poisoning the ear of the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. Kelsey said he had his information on the subject from common rumor. Under the statement made by the gentleman from Rhode Island he would not move to strike out an appropriation for that official.

Mr. Cox paid a compliment to the efficiency and economy of the State Department.

In connection with the appropriations for the construction branch of the Treasury, the extravagance of the Supervising Architect, Mr. A. B. Mullett, was denounced by Mr. Farnsworth. The question of the New-York and Boston Post Offices came incidentally into the discussion, and the architect was defended by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

Without disposing of the question, and after progressing through only two pages of the bill, the Committee rose.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. Beck, from the Conference Committee on the West Point Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Logan asked leave to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating $3,000 for the expenses of witnesses testifying before the Military Committee in reference to the sale of cadetships.

Mr. Scofield objected.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Henry E. Sweetser.

The sudden death of Mr. Sweetser, which occurred at his residence in Twentieth-street yesterday, removes from the Press of New-York one of the most efficient, the most versatile, and the best known of its younger members. Mr. Sweetser was born in Brooklyn almost thirty-three years ago. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1858. During his college life he had developed a marked fondness and aptitude for mathematical studies and methods, and acquired a ready and perspicuous style of writing. His taste led him into journalism, and after a short apprenticeship upon the Times, he joined the *World*, almost immediately upon the foundation of the latter journal. His literary attainments and capacities made him an able and useful journalist. But the habits of system and arrangement which so few purely literary men possess, but which his mathematical talent and training had given him, made him an exceptional and remarkable one. He served in various positions, and filled them all with credit and efficiency. He was at different periods reporter, mail editor, City editor, night editor, editorial writer, editor of the Weekly, collector of election statistics, and, indeed, he performed almost every duty on the paper, doing everything well, and bringing to his work a rare conscientiousness in the discharge of its details. What other men are wont to consider as the drudgery of a newspaper office—the work of collection and arrangement, the task of making up a paper, of tabulating masses of figures, and of reducing the chaos of election returns, and lists and reports to order—was his by preference as well as by preëminent fitness. He delighted in it, and he did it well. Accordingly, he was oftenest employed in work in which perfection is almost unattainable, or attainable only by constant attention to minute details. Mr. Sweetser's habits of order and management were conspicuous in the dinner given by the Press to Mr. Dickens. Its admirable arrangement was due almost wholly to Mr. Sweetser, who performed the chief part of the duties of the Executive Committee.

In 1862 the state of his health compelled him to relinquish the harassing and responsible position he then held upon the *World*, and, in conjunction with Mr. C. H. Sweetser, he undertook the conduct of the *Round Table*. After some months the publication of this paper was suspended on account of the financial exigencies apprehended in that crisis of the war, but was resumed in 1865. In the following Spring, however, he disposed of his interest to rejoin the *World*, and served upon it thenceforth without interruption until he was attacked by the short and severe illness which resulted in his death. Though Mr. Sweetser had attained a position not often filled by a man of his years, there were certainly much higher prizes in store for him if it had been permitted him to go on and win them. In social life Mr. Sweetser was a most genial and companionable gentleman. For many years before his death he had been a member of Rev. Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church and a devout and constant attendant upon its public worship.

A Lively Trade Among Tea Brokers.

Yesterday the tea brokers and jobbers were greatly exercised over the extraordinary demand that was observed in the market for Japan teas of the new crop. A vessel arrived a few days ago with the first installment, which was promptly disposed of at good prices. Yesterday it was reported that the *Mary Lee*, from Yokohama Sept. 16, was below with a cargo of teas consigned to Napier & Welsford. Immediately the sample packages, which had been received by steamer from California, were thrown upon the market and her cargo was promptly sold "to arrive." One Walker disposed of 15,000 half chests, about 45 pounds each, during the afternoon; and one of the consignees, who had ten half chests of sample or "muster" teas, delivered nearly the whole quantity by small parcels as samples to the various brokers on the street.

About noon it was reported that the vessel had not arrived below, and, indeed, had not been spoken. This statement caused some trepidation among the dealers who had bought her cargo, for the reason that should another ship arrive before the *Mary Lee* the market may be fully stocked with Japan teas, thus reducing the price below that for which this particular cargo has been sold. It is positive that within a very few days three or four ships may arrive, each laden with the new crop of Japan teas.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Reunion at the Astor House Last Evening—Addresses by President Brown, Professors North and Peters, Chancellor Pruyn, and Others.

The second annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Alumni of Hamilton College took place at the Astor House last evening, and although the attendance was not large, numbering about seventy-five graduates, the affair was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Judge J. S. Bosworth, of this City, presided at the dinner, and among those present, (most of them graduates of Hamilton,) were Dr. S. G. Brown, LL. D., President of the College; Professors A. J. Upson, C. H. F. Peters and E. North, of the Faculty; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, LL.D., Chancellor, and Professor Samuel B. Woolworth, Secretary of the University of New-York; Judge C. P. Kirkland, of this City, the oldest graduate but one of the College; Rev. Thomas H. Hastings, D. D., Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Rev. Dr. Kendall, Professor Charles Avery, LL.D., Professor Theodore L. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School; Professor Docharty, of the College of New-York; Colonel Emmons Clark, Colonel Thomas F. Knox, Colonel Frank Head, Hon. Amos K. Hadley, Captain John H. Howell, S. N. D. North, of the Utica *Herald*; J. C. Hall, Esq., of this City, and others.

Judge Bosworth, upon taking the chair, spoke briefly. In alluding to a remark of Mr. Evarts, made at the Yale dinner, that while in the early Congress of 1812, the graduates of Yale came within four of a majority, last Winter, in Washington, he could gather around his table from both Houses but twelve. Judge Bosworth said that he was happy to state that there were in Congress now as many representatives of Hamilton as there were in 1812. [When the fact is taken into consideration that it was in this year the College was established, the cause for the laughter and applause which followed this remark will be apparent.]

The first regular toast of the evening was "The Faculty," to which President Brown responded. He alluded in brief terms to the present condition of the College, the improvements made and to be made, and in earnest terms asked of the Alumni their coöperation and assistance in so advancing the material interests of the institution as to enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

The second toast, "Hamilton College," in the absence of ex-President S. W. Fisher, D. D., of Utica, was replied to by Professor Theodore D. Dwight, who feelingly referred to his previous connection with the College, and the interest which he should ever feel in its welfare and prosperity.

To the third toast, "The Memory of Samuel Kirkland," Professor Edward North made a most interesting speech, giving some interesting reminiscences of the old missionary, this pioneer in Western New-York, and who is regarded justly as the father of Hamilton. It is to be regretted that want of space forbids the insertion of Professor North's remarks in full.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn responded for the "University of the State of New-York," and in a few well-chosen words reviewed the connection borne by the University to the College in chartering it as the second college in the State, and also to the interest which had always been felt in its prosperity and perpetuity.

In reply to the sentiment, "The Litchfield Astronomical Expedition of Hamilton College," Professor Peters, who led the scientific party which was so successful in the observations taken of the great solar eclipse last Summer, at Des Moines, Iowa, gave a review of the expedition and all the circumstances of interest which attended its observations. Since the last annual reunion Professor Peters, who is well known in the scientific world for his astronomical attainments, has been the discoverer of nine new asteroids.

To the toast "The Alumni," Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., responded in a most happy vein, and to the last regular sentiment of the evening, "Memories of College Life," Professor Charles Avery and Captain John H. Howell both replied, the latter for "The Silent Names on Hamilton's Roster of Honor." After the regular toasts, volunteer sentiments were given, speeches made, songs sung, and the festivities continued to a late hour. The affair was a most pleasant one for all concerned, and will long be remembered by those participating in it.

ARION.

Sixteenth Masked Ball of the Society of the Dolphin.

The annual ball of the Arion Society was given at the Academy of Music last evening, with its wonted success as a pageant and a social reunion. The house was filled, and the spirit with which the pleasures of the affair were entered into was maintained until the closing hour. The infallibility whereof a boast was made upon the cards of admission extended its habitual influence over the promise of an agreeable entertainment. As heretofore, these cards foreshadowed the numerous carnivalistic features of the festival. Under the assurance that the object of the Papal desire had been attained by the Arions, was depicted a miniature Ecumenical Council of members and men of prominence, some in priestly and others in ordinary attire. The grand procession, which defiled at 10 o'clock, had equal reference in its main points to the gathering at Rome. After the Floor Committee, in the habits of Chevaliers of Louis XII., had been stationed on either side of the stage, the first of two groupes was shown. It illustrated the assembling of the Prelates, Pius IX., with Cardinals, Archbishops, Prelates and Priests being at hand in robes of the most correct and picturesque kind. More or less relevant proceedings followed this marshalling of the dignitaries of the Church, and after a second groupe, in which Prince Carnival was the central figure, had been exhibited, the Pope was snubbed by Columbia for the greater honor of Humboldt, and a general breaking up prefaced the opening dance. No notable incident occurred afterwards. The Academy became more and more crowded as the night advanced, and bright dresses grew more and numerous. A huge representative of the fly which all minstreldom is busily engaged in shooing, after having buzzed at the head of the procession, was conspicuous on the floor; while a score of rich Chinese costumes bore down with half a hundred weight of embroidery their perspiring wearers. No novel dress, however, called for special description. The music was excellent, for Mr. Carl Bergmann was the director and Messrs. Rietsel and Dietz were the lieutenants of that accomplished gentleman. No breach of the peace, in the mildest sense of the word, was attempted, as the guests were cheerful without being in the least riotous, and the Committees of as merry, and withal as fine, as could be desired. The members of the Society who constituted the Reception Committee were particularly active, it should be said, and Messrs. R. Katzenmeyer, J. Neustadter, H. Richard, A. Rueckel, P. Schulze and C. Triacca—its component parts—were kept employed until an early hour of the morning. "Home, Sweet Home," was given toward 4 o'clock.

Masquerades of Other Singing Societies.

Three more German singing societies of this City held masked balls last night. The "Schwaebischer Saengerbund," Dr. Ivo Valliere, President, and Mr. Philipp Loesch, Musical Director, held theirs at the Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street. The hall was nicely decorated, and thronged with dancing maskers in interesting and amusing costumes. The ball was a very social one, and the pleasure was enhanced by several masked jokes.

The "Junger Maenner chor," Mr. A. Henkel, President, and Mr. Sebastian Riede, Musical Director, held their ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms. It was also well attended and a creditable affair.

The "Helvetia Maennerchor," Mr. George Boshard President, and Mr. Ernest H. Pinkert Musical Director, held their masked ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 152 to 160 Third-avenue. The Society being chiefly composed of Swiss, the hall was decorated with the coats of arms of several Swiss cantons, bearing funny mottos. The ball was very well attended, and the toilettes and costumes were rich and of great variety. But what is in a mask? A good deal to remove spider webs from heart and brains.

Reunion of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club.

The thirty-first annual reunion of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club took place at Apollo Hall last evening, under very agreeable auspices. The festivities were attended by a large and select company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the invited guests present were General Shaler, Collector Wm. White, Mr. Charles E. Gildersleve, Senator Norton, Justice Cox, Alderman Hughes, Messrs. Ira O. Miller, Rufus F. Andrews, and others. Letters of regret were received by the Club from the President and Vice-President, Horace Greeley, Senators Conkling and Fenton, Governor Hoffman and others.

The following are the officers of the Club: President, Luther Morey; Vice-Presidents, Wm. C. Hanna and John J. Shaw; Treasurer, David Walker; Secretary, C. E. Gildersleve.

The Latest Developments in the Erie War.

The Erie Company are already taking defensive measures in anticipation of the threatened attack from the English stockholders. They declare the stamping and taxing of the stock by the so-called Protective Committee to be illegal, and announced that they will not allow shares so stamped to be transferred. In order to protect the interests of the American holders the Erie directors have determined that whatever expense the corporation may be put to in the way of resisting the attack with which it is menaced, shall be assessed upon the stock held by the parties inaugurating the hostile proceedings, and that the general stock held on this side shall be free from such assessment.

Labor Riot in Jersey City.

Montgomery-street was, last evening, the scene of a serious riot. We reported a few days ago the fact that the bricklayers and plasterers in Hudson County had struck because they could not get the price they wanted for their labor. They had been receiving $5 a day. Their employers wished them to lower their demand to $4. They proposed a compromise of $4 50, to which their bosses refused to accede. The result was that they ceased working. At a meeting held by them subsequently they drew up an address to men of their craft in this vicinity, praying them to desist from taking the places which they had vacated. In the face of this a number accepted from Hall & Brogan contracts to do the work upon schoolhouse No. 5 in Jersey City, which the strikers had deserted. Among these were two laborers from this city. They were allowed to work unmolested during the day. At evening apprehensions of interference were entertained, and Chief of Police Fowler sent four men to escort the workmen to the ferry and protect them from bodily harm. They walked unmolested down Newark-avenue. At the corner of Warren-street the policemen, under the impression that the crowded condition of the street to the ferry would hinder any violent demonstrations, left the men and returned to the Station House. As soon as the guard had departed a crowd of the strikers and a number of their sympathizers gave chase to the new men. They soon overtook them, and having knocked one down, brutally beat and kicked him. The other defended himself with his trowel, injuring one of his assailants badly, it is said. The appearance of policemen put an end to the disturbance. Owing to the confusion which prevailed, no arrests were made. The ringleaders will probably be taken into custody to-day under warrant.

Irish Republican Central Club.

Last night a number of representative Irish Republicans of this City and Brooklyn met at the Clinton-place House, No. 755 Broadway, Colonel T. Hanley in the chair, to organize an Irish Republican Central Club. Major James Haggerty was unanimously elected permanent President. Committees on Organization and By-laws were ordered to report at the next meeting of the Club, which will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 24th inst.

The Great Portland Fire Occurred in July, 1866.—One of our City insurance companies—the Metropolitan—paid the sufferers $240,000 in cash. That sum, in one-dollar greenbacks, would have supplied every New-York family—by census of 1855—with $2; would have left in every New-York dwelling then existing $6; would reach four and one-third times around Central Park; would reach from the Battery to Fourteenth-street fourteen times; would reach to the top of 436 Trinity Churches, or 333 Great Pyramids, piled vertically base on summit; would reach twenty-eight and one-half miles into the air, forming a line at the end of which a white disc nine feet in diameter would appear simply as a glittering speck. And yet there is a Paterson silk manufacturer who don't believe in insurance.—*Argus.*

A Physician Writes:

"I embrace the first opportunity to investigate Hoff's Malt Extract more thoroughly, having long felt the need of such an article in my practice as a substitute for ale and liquors, which are so much adulterated, &c."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

A Land Reform Bill for Ireland in the British House of Commons; Speech of Mr. Gladstone in Presenting the Bill; Review of the Irish Land Queston; Shipwreck and Loss of Life on the English Coast; Burning of a New-York Sound Vessel; Another Animated Debate in the French Chambers; Illness of the Empress Eugenie; The Prisoners During the Paris Riots; Rebel Success in Venezuela; Capture of Several Towns by the Rebels; Defeat of the Government Troops; Guerrillas at Work; Art in Italy; English Opinions on American Finance; Extraordinary Scene at the Vatican.

Political.

The Spirit of the State Democracy in Tennessee—The Constitutional Convention; Summaries of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Sectarian School Fund; The Excise Bill; The Senatorial Election in Georgia; Affairs in Texas; Significant Advice to Honest Democrats.

General Topics.

The Island of Santa Cruz—Its Climate, Inhabitants, &c.; Opening of the Dominion Parliament; Strike at the Troy Iron Works; Reduction of Canal Tolls; Rights of Holders of Commutation Tickets; The Case of Dr. Schoeppe; Movements Towards Another Political Party in Massachusetts.

Local Intelligence.

St. Valentine's Day; Terrible Boiler Explosion; The Murder of Ex-Supervisor Voorhees; A New Religion; A Strange Bequest; Miss Susan Anthony's Birthday and How She Kept It; "The Twelve Temptations" in Court; The Spanish Squadron in New-York; Wife Murder; A Farmer Chopped to Pieces with an Ax; The Attempted Assassination of Mr. D. B. Eaton; The Pneumatic Railroad; Hudson River Navigation; The Darien Expedition.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Mr. Warren on Silkworms and Silk Culture; Fat Cattle and How to Make Fat; Horse Breeding; A Hint to Farmers' Wives and Daughters; Brooklyn Poultry Show.

Editorial Comments.

The War on Our Common Schools; St. Thomas and San Domingo; An Historical Parallel—The Danger Before England; The Duty on Steel—Reduction, Not Increase, Required; Tennessee Democracy and Their Road to Ruin; The Case of Georgia; Mr. Creamer and the Rural Democracy; The Death Knell of the "Ring;" The Census; Who is the Hirer of Assassins?

The Markets.

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TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen. "Hand made." LEONARD S. BALLOU, Inventor. Only depot No. 296 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Weston, Mr. Thos. Cumming Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Lizzie Ogden, daughter of the late Major Ogden, U. S. A.

ELLIN—KENNEDY.—On Monday, Feb. 14, at St. Timothy's Church, West 57th-st., by Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D., Mr. Robert Ellin, of Wakefield, England, to Miss Jemima J., the only daughter of the late Edward Kennedy, Esq., of this City.

MILLER—STRONG.—At Wood Wild, Metuchen, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, by Rev S. P. Simpson, Henry Miller, of New-York, to Carrie L. Strong, daughter of Thos. W. Strong.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 17, Mary, wife of Thomas J. Campbell.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 341 West 27th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. Mary Ann Cornell, wife of Barak Cornell, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 616 Lexington-av.

CURRIE.—At Trynlaw Strathaven, Scotland, on Thursday, Feb. 3, James Currie, of Pamrapo, Hudson County, N. J.

DUYCKINCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, Rev. Henry Duyckinck, son of Evert A. and Margaret W. Duyckinck, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ A special meeting of the Class of 1864 of Columbia College will be held on Friday, Feb. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 55 Pine-st., Room No. 22. By order of

J. R. LAWRENCE, President Class 1864.

DOWS.—At Charlton, Saratoga County, on Monday, Feb. 14, Jane Eliza, wife of Ammi Dows, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of David Dows, No. 55 West 23d-st.

ELLIS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 17, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Cornelia Ellis, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Geo. G. Hallock, Jr., No. 258 East Broadway, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FARMER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, Colonel George E. Farmer, late of the 6th N. Y. V. Cavalry, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his uncle, George T. Jackson, No. 138 East 26th-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

POST PHIL. KEARNEY NO. 8, G. A. R.—The members of this Post will meet this (Friday) evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, to arrange for the funeral of Commander George E. Farmer.

HENRY MAYELL, Acting Commander.

Geo. J. [illegible], Adjutant.

JOHNSON.—At Fort Smith, Ark., on Thursday, Jan. 20, Charles B. Johnson, formerly of Hartford, Conn.

PERKINS.—At Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, Elizabeth Graham, wife of Thos. H. Perkins, and daughter of the late S. Graham Lusk.

RANSOM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, Sarah D. Ransom, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Montgomery E. Giller, No. 425 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

STEVENS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, Byam Kerby Stevens, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Friday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SWEETSER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Henry E. Sweetser, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TEFFT.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Anna, wife of Whitman Tefft.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Fordham, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WINANS.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Mrs. Eliza R., wife of William W. Winans, in the 72d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

Feb. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the Great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and coöperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as coupon bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be REGISTERED in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the PRINCIPAL being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes of Bonds will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED." and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from Jan. 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

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Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

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FISK & HATCH,
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA.—A sense of fullness, tightness and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind, water brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease; and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucus or slime. The rough, fibrous portions of the stomach, similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice; and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC dissolves this mucus or slime and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach. The liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathises with the other organs, and, before the patient is aware of it, he or she has bronchial or pulmonary consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked-up condition, without the aid of the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. The liver has all the venous blood to strain, and when it gets in a morbid condition blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low and the blood so thick it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from this condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the liver similar to calomel, or they do what that does—it unlocks the gall-bladder, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhage ceases. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs; and it is the only way, for astringents are temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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AT AND BELOW COST.

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THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Its Proceedings—The Pope and the Italian Bishops—The Infallibility Question—Aspect of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

Several sessions of the Council have been held the present week; the last, that of yesterday, of which I have yet heard no report. It is believed that the third so-called public session will be held on the 2d day of next month, in the calendar of the Church the day of the purification of the Virgin. The discussion of matters pertaining to faith appear to be finished. These have engaged the Council during six reunions, and thirty-five speakers have taken part. Nine, or one-fourth of this number, were French Bishops and Cardinals. A great part of the proceedings of the Council still are connected with its own organization, on the appointment of committees to have charge of the examination of one or another matter preliminary to its introduction into the discussions of the general body. At the meeting on the 19th were published the names of the deputation having charge of the subject of Oriental rites and the apostolic missions. Of the four-and-twenty names, I notice two of American prelates, Bishop GOESBRIAND, of Burlington, and Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto. At the head of this deputation is PETER BOSTANI, Archbishop of Tyre and Sidon. In the past two years seven committees have been engaged in the preparation of the *Schemata*, or canons relating to questions of faith and discipline, religious orders, Oriental rites, and so on, to be submitted to the Council for examination. This document, as prepared, fills eighteen volumes, or *opuscoli*, each of which is divided into a number of clauses or chapters. In one month from its opening the Council had not got further than to the examination of the first of the whole number of propositions contained in the Digest; a most important proposition, indeed, and to the following effect: "Human reason, unless aided by Divine revelation, cannot attain to any knowledge of saving truth. All the faithful are bound to receive that interpretation of truth which accords with the constant traditions of the Church, and has been sanctioned by the Holy See. Therefore, all theories founded upon human science, which do not accord with what the Holy See has sanctioned, must be rejected and condemned." The greater part of those who spoke in the discussions on this question on the 28th and 29th of December, expressed themselves in an adverse sense. The speech of the Bishop of Bosnia was so independent in tone, that the Cardinal President, CAPALTI, one of the five Cardinals who divide the responsibility of presiding officer, interrupted the speaker, endeavoring to crush all his arguments, and, it is said, the Pope has reproved that Cardinal for not having absolutely silenced the eloquent Bishop. It had been expected that some canon or decree would have been published at the public session of the Epiphany, but as nothing of the kind took place, it is inferred that up to that day nothing had been decided.

The report is current that some of the Bishops are becoming more uneasy in view of the indefinite continuance of the Council, and wish to get away from Rome. Indeed, some have already left. No less than three hundred and fifty members of the Council are completely dependent on the bounty of the Pope, who, having invited them as his guests, is expending very large sums for their support. As most of the Pope's means come from the outside, these fathers are indeed the guests of the whole Catholic world.

DIVISION OF THE MEMBERS.

The members of the Council are divided into three principal groups—the German and Hungarian, the American and English, and the French, or all those using that language. These groups keep up communication with each other by means of a committee of two of their number, who also have meetings among themselves. Obstacles are put in the way to the reunion of large numbers of Bishops for consultation. Indeed, the coming together of more than ten or fifteen members of the Council for discussions is formally prohibited, which has given currency to the expression that the Council is in a state of siege; the normal condition of nearly everything in Rome. The Pope cannot reckon with much confidence upon the support of the Italian Bishops for any extreme decisions. Among those prelates are some sincerely inclined to take a reasonable view of the actual condition of society and the new political circumstances in which their own country is placed, and are disposed to lay less stress than formerly upon the dogma of the temporal power. There are others holding with as much obstinacy as ever old views, who know that the Sacerdotal Party has lost in great part its influence over the Government in the Kingdom of Italy, and are less inclined to struggle for the attainment of impracticable ends. They remember that the Italian Government has put no obstacles in the way of their coming to Rome, but they know also that that Government is watching, and will not allow any interest of the Kingdom to be menaced by the action of the Council. These Bishops have not forgotten that some of their number have been punished by suspension from office and imprisonment for the violation of laws. They are slowly finding out that they are citizens, with the rest, enjoying no immunity which allows them to raise their voices in opposition to the Constitution or the public will.

THE INFALLIBILITY PROPOSITION.

With the engineering used, the infallibility proposition seems in a fair way to get a majority in the Council, and by a vote to receive a formal definition. The Council has been as industriously canvassed as the ward of an American city before an election. It is said that the Pope is already sure of more than four hundred votes for this Jupiter-deification-scheme, and a hundred or more names will yet be added to the affirmative list.

The question of the infallibility of the Pope, however, has far less practical importance for the Papacy than that of the temporal power. When the Pontiff is no longer the ruler of a State, however small, but falls to the condition of subject, it will make very little difference to Governments in a political point of view, where his residence is established. If still in Italy, with the King, and Parliament, and people the masters of political affairs, any legislation convenient for the proper regulation of all Church interests will find a free field. An Italian journal which is apt to express the more enlightened opinion of the community, says: "There can be no doubt that the Holy Father, as regards the question of his temporal rule, may have greater confidence in the fanaticism of German and French Catholics, and in the prelates fed by them, than in the ardor of Italian Bishops; who, nearer the throne, and more exposed to the annoyances which follow from its exactions—so incompatible with the changed conditions of the times—are less easily kindled into enthusiasm than are foreign prelates who have other ends to gain. The Italian prelates and the Italian people are those who will accommodate themselves most easily to this great transformation of the Papacy; for a proof sufficiently decisive and serious they have already given of their liberalism in opposition to the rest of the Catholic world. If the holy Father should to-day ask the Bishops if the temporal power is a good thing, all would reply yes. But if to-morrow the temporal power should disappear, eighty out of a hundred Italian Bishops would breathe more freely and exclaim, 'Amen!'"

THE CITY.

The aspect of Rome is less changed by the presence of the Council, than at a distance, is supposed. The city is no more crowded than usual at this season with foreigners, and the shopkeepers and those who live by renting lodgings, complain as much as ever of their poverty.

B.

The Brooklyn Post Office Robbery.

The examination of GEORGE JUDSON, late cashier of the Brooklyn Post Office, who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, was continued, before United States Commissioner JONES, yesterday. The testimony of a number of letter carriers and others employed by the Post Office was adduced, in which instances were specified in which incorrect accounts of their transactions had been entered in the books. The case was then adjourned till next week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday were very moderate in importance, and no great amount of spirit prevailed. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. offered two lots of business property on Hudson and Thomas streets, but, receiving no bids, withdrew it, and put up four lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street. These together form a square of 100 feet by 100, which was sold in November, 1867, for $8,000. It was sold yesterday, subject to a first mortgage of $5,000 to foreclose a second mortgage of $3,000, and brought $2,950 for each lot, or $11,800 for the entire property.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold a piece of property on Avenue D, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, consisting of a lot 23.4 feet by 80, with a two-story iron building upon it, which brought $6,735. The same firm disposed of ten lots in the middle of the block bounded by One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Five of these lots are on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-street and five on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth-street, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and they were all taken by the same purchaser at about $475 each.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.	
By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.	
4 lots n. e. corner 11th-av. and 87th-st., each 25x100—each $2,900	$11,800
By Roberts & McGuire.	
Lot and building e. s. Avenue D, 25 ft. s. of 11th-st., 23.4x80	$6,735
1 lot n. s. 187th-st., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100	475
1 lot n. s. 187th-st., 420 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100	450
1 lot n. s. 187th-st., 440 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100	500
2 lots n. s. 187th-st., 460 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 20x100, each $475	950
2 lots s. s. 188th-st., 460 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 20x100, each $475	950
1 lot s. s. 188th-st., 440 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100	450
2 lots s. s. 188th-st., 400 feet w. of 10th-av., each 20x100, each $475	950
A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.—Feb. 15.	
11th-av., house and 2 lots, w. s., 50 ft. n. of 69th-st., each 25x100	$11,600
1 lot w. s. 25 ft. s. of 69th-st., 25x100	3,000
1 lot s. e. corner of 68th st., 25.5x100	4,400
Feb. 16.	
East 50th-st., n. s., house and lot, 19.8 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.5x80	$14,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Delancey-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of Sheriff-st, 22x87.6, h. and l.	$6,800
Hester-st., n. s., 65.6 ft. w. of Allen-st., 22x50	15,000
Macdougal-st., w. s., 43 ft. s. of Minnetta-lane, 21.6x74.6	nom.
Mott-st., s. s., 52.8 ft. e. of Park-st., 28x91.6	18,950
Water-st., Nos. 398 and 400, q. c.	300
4th-st., e. s., indefinite, 25x50	6,500
15th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3	5,100
30th-st., s. s., 202 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9, h. and l.	20,500
34th-st., w. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x126	65,000
35th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
71st-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 70x114, h. and 3 lots	5,000
105th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9, h. and l.	9,000
105th-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x201.10	3,000
132d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x½ block	3,600
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25x95, h. and l.	42,500
6th-av., w. s., 118.4 ft. s. of 14th-st., 36.3x65, 2 lots	47,000
Leases Recorded.	
Broome-st., No. 224, 3 years, per year, from 1868	$800
Broadway, Nos. 873 and 875, front half of second lofts, 4 years, per year	1,600
South-st., No. 221, and Water-st., Nos. 425 and 428, 5 years, per year	11,000
Union-square and 15th-st., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year	15,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of Power-st., 20x90, h. and l.	$9,000
Cedar-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100. Franklin-av., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100. } Error in deed	950
Dean-st., s. s., 495 ft. e. of Powers-st., 20x100	6,500
Frost and Leonard sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	475
Green-st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 100x54x110.5x7.2	750
Hopkins-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x100, 5 l'ts and h's	13,000
Hooper-st. and Lee-av., s. w. corner, 125x75	8,000
Hooper-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lee-av., 100x89.4	5,100
Leonard-st., e. s., 98.6 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 48x40x8x13.10	500
Leonard-st., about 8 ft. e. of Johnson-st., about 110.4 ft. s. of, rear gore, 17x5x17	nom.
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100	6,000
Marion-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	550
Sackett-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,300
1st-st., n. s., 110.1 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 40xabout ½ block	13,000
North 2d and Water sts., n. w. corner, 277x150, with water front, ½ share	60,000
32d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., narrow strip on street	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Hanover-place, 20x71.4, h. and l.	13,800
Graham-av., e. s., 107 ft. s. of Brown-st., 121.5x55.3x119.9x48	2,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Schenck-st., 25x95	850
Webster-av., s. s., 371 ft. e. of 1st-st., 93x106.8	400
4th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 37th-st., 25x100. 40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100. }	1,700
5th-av. and 66th-st., s. w. corner, 50.2x100	600
6th and Prospect avs., n. w. corner, 80x23.2x80x26.4, h. and l.	25,000
New-Utrecht.	
Concord-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Lafayette-av., 50x125	$1,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Rye.	
Boston road, e. s., adjoining M. E. Church, 6 601-1,000 acres	$25,000
Westchester.	
3d-st. and 6th-av., s. w. corner, 114x228. 3d-st. and 7th-av., s. e. corner, 105x114. }	2,000
Yonkers.	
Ashburton-place, n. s., lot No. 177, 70x100	$3,050
Spring and Brook sts., s. e. corner, 25x85	2,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Tichenor and Herman-sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	$2,220
Quitman-st., w. s., 232 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x100	1,400
Market-st., n. s., indefinite, 25.6x80	9,000
Belleville-av., e. s., adjoining Geo. Brown's, 100x209.8	40,000
Nesbitt-st., n. s., adjoining M. S. Ward's, 10.11x29.4x34.1	5,000
Park-st., n. s., adjoining E. Cook's property, 25x187.9	19,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., adjoining D. Price's, 2 lots, 30x85 and 2x85x1	7,000
Fairview-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Spruce-st., 50x100	400
Newark and New sts., n. e. corner, 18.7x101.8	1,000
Belleville.	
Isaacs-st., w. s., 87x200	$900
Montclair.	
Park and Ridgewood avs., n. e. corner, 217x208	$4,500
Ridgewood-av., s. s., 193 ft. s. e. of Park-av., 75x198.9	7,000
West Orange.	
Newark and Mount Pleasant road, n. s., 56.3x109	$1,584
Jersey City.	
Warren-st., 60 ft. from n. w. corner of Morris-st., 80x100	$24,000
Bergen.	
Newark plank road, e. s., lot No. 1, map of Sherwood, 25x120	$5,000
West Side-av., one undivided half of 6 11-100 acres, adjoining lands of Richard Van Reyben's heirs, E. L. Corbin's property	12,500
Hudson City.	
Lots Nos. 123 and 124, map of Town of Hudson Land Association	$3,000
West-st., s. s. of Paul's-av., at junction of the west line of the Erie R. R. Co., 100x100	2,000
Montgomery-av., w. s., lot No. 6, Foster & Clinton's map, 25x100	900
Hoboken.	
Hudson-st., s. s., 184 ft. n. of 6th-st., 21.8x100	$10,000
Bayonne.	
Huron-av., s. s., lots Nos. 3 and 4, plot No. 6, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 50x90	$1,710
North Bergen.	
Seacaucus road, s. s., 1½ acres, adjoining lot of James Randall; also one-sixth of 3 acres adjoining, west of above track	$600
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 32, block A, DeMott farm, 25x100	$650
Greenville.	
Lot No. 147, block No. 3, map of Greenville Grove	$365
Jersey City and Bergen Railroad, adjoining lands of Mathew Armstrong, 300x225x160x240	9,000

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FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE A No. 1 Dorchester stone front house, No. 561 Madison-av., adjoining the corner of 54th-st.; house 25x60; lot 100 feet, and trimmed entirely in hard wood. Also, No. 54 East 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av., four-story brown stone, 22x55; lot 100.5 feet; new, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 12th-st., near 5th-av., 22x70, half the block, all in perfect order; price asked $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
N. B.—This, with the next number, which may be had, would make a large business property.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER of Worth and Hudson sts., 67.9 feet on Hudson and 194 feet on Worth-st.; also, the three-story house and lot No. 21 North Moore-st. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x98.9, on 24th-st., near Madison-square; price $50,000. For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—First-class corner house, (also the adjoining house,) four-story high-stoop; beautifully finished; for sale very cheap or exchange for central lots. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON A LONG lease, two new stone-front houses, Nos. 304 and 306 West 45th-st.; possession immediately; call and see. Apply to WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th-st.

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FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 130 West 9th-st.; extra plumbed, black-walnut parlor, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS, Builder, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st. at 2 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES to call the attention of capitalists to the importance of investing in lots fronting the Grand Boulevard, the main artery of travel connecting with Broadway and Westchester County. The Boulevard is 150 feet wide, fast approaching completion, will be a great street for residences, as Broadway once was, and ultimately a business street, as Broadway now is, that lots on Boulevard will be as valuable as lots on Broadway now are between Madison-square and 34th-st., now averaging $75,000 per lot. The subscriber has sold lots on Broadway between side streets within twenty years for $500 and $750 per lot, and now has some desirable and cheap lots on Boulevard for sale.
WILLIAM R. RAYNOR, No. 8½ Pine-st.

A—FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS houses on Park-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; also house on Madison-av., near 41st-st.; also house in 39th-st., near Park-av., $27,000; also three corner houses on Madison-av., 132d and 133d sts., three-story high-stoop, all the improvements, $22,500, only fifteen minutes from 42d-st. ABNER L. ELY, No. 687 6th-av., corner 41st-st.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVESANT-square, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City; the property having a large area of ground is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building or a hotel. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 86 John-st.

CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS AND all interested in real estate will do well to send to JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, for maps of the choice Prospect Park lots to be sold at auction Feb. 23. The property is the choicest in Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 26 3-12x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on St. Mark's-place, 25x60x½ the block; house in perfect order; surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on East 18th-st., 26x50x103.3; will be sold at a very reasonable price. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND Mansard roof brown stone house, No. 135 President-st., Brooklyn; house 22½ feet front and 48 feet deep; all modern conveniences and large billiard room on the fourth floor; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply next door (No. 137) or to C. H. MARVIN, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A new first-class brown-stone house, No. 64 Joralemon-st., five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferries; size 20x50; lot 100 feet; three stories, basement, cellar and attic, with French roof; all modern improvements; open every day. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 215 State-st., near Court.

BOOK MAPS OF THE MAGNIFICENT Prospect Park (Brooklyn) lots to be sold at auction WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, are now ready for distribution at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

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PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., SITuated on France-st., (high ground, and one of the pleasantest streets in this beautiful town,) a commodious house, fully furnished; the house is substantially built, has ten rooms and is in excellent order, (renovated last year;) the grounds, 140 feet front by 300 feet deep, are shaded with large maples and other trees. The furniture is of black walnut and oak; carpets, velvet and Brussels; hair mattresses, &c. On the premises is an excellent well of water, a fine cistern; a barn with stables for four horses, (stable new.) Will be sold very low. Possession given any time. For further particulars, inquire of
W. F. ROGERS,
No. 16 Nassau-st., Vermilyee & Co.'s office.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 102 acres, situated half a mile from the village of New-Market, one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The land is all high and dry and in most excellent condition. The house is 26x35, extension 12x15, one and a half stories; is situated 75 feet from road, with a pleasant lawn, barn, cornhouse, &c. This farm is in the vicinity of good improvements; is within ten minutes' walk of churches, schools and stores, and is offered for sale at $150 per acre. Terms unusually easy—$2,000 cash; balance in three years.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn., the county seat of the late Francis Burritt. This place is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, commands a picturesque and extended view of Long Island Sound, and for beauty of situation and surroundings, is believed to be unsurpassed by any place on the Long Island shore. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to JOHN P. COFFIN, Executor, No. 30 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house, 32x28, extension in rear, two-story and attic; garden plot about ¼ acre; good barn, &c.; price $3,000. Also house 26x20, extension 18x18, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn; price $2,200. Also 60 acres of land, half tillable, balance pasture land; price $6,000. The foregoing property is situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about an hour distant from New-York. For further particulars apply at No. 108 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk from depot; residence containing modern conveniences, gas, furnace, sixteen handsome rooms, bathroom, stable, carriage, cow house thoroughly built; one and one-fourth acres of land; shade, fruit trees, fine garden; for sale low; will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A fruit farm of 37 acres, near Hudson River; good house, barns, hennery, stock, utensils and furniture; 96 miles from New-York; 1½ miles from depot; location perfectly healthy; lovely views; good roads; near churches, schools, stores; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to P. A. WELCH, No. 40 Bank-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., one of the most desirable residences to be found within 25 minutes of the City of New-York; situate on High-st.; handsomely shaded; fine house, contains sixteen rooms; has the modern improvements; fine cellar; excellent water; in good repair; stable, carriage house, garden well stocked with choice fruits, grapes, shrubs, &c. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Mrs. Aug. Depeyster, on Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; fine large house, gas, water, &c.; barns and other outbuildings, with two to three acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 220 ACRES of land, with a large mansion house and all necessary outbuildings in good repair, at South Dover, Dutchess County, New-York, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Depot. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Yonkers, consisting of fine house with modern conveniences, first-class stable, boat and bathing house, shade trees, small flower garden, &c., near the depot, on the banks of the Hudson. Inquire of
DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NUMBER of beautiful residences, near the principal railroad depot, churches, market and business centre; beautifully located, and on high ground; ranging in price from $10,000 to $32,000. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SALE OR RENT, AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. First-class house, 3½ acres, improved; beautifully situated on slope of Orange Mountain; ten minutes from depot. Lemuel Freeman, care M. & H. Organ Co., 596 Broadway, N. Y., or 166 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRUCK FARM, on tidewater in Virginia. W. H. JOLLY, No. 349 Hudson-st.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE LARGE MARble store and basement, Nos. 394 and 396 Broadway, 55x200, running through to Crosby-st., well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 132 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 104 feet on Fulton-st., 104 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 8, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts.; the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 33 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDing and lot No. 2 Great Jones-st., 100 feet east of Broadway; lot 25x100, with light the whole broadside on an alley; hardly anything so suitable for manufacturing or any business where much light is wanted; it is very roomy, and is a very desirable dwelling and is in good order; to lease five, ten, or twenty years in the regular way, or on a ground rent. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 53x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 680 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26½ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE No. 368 Broadway, consisting of four large and six smaller rooms; fine location for any kind of light business; rent, $2,600. Inquire in the store.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, ON 33d-st., seven lots between 10th and 11th avs., with valuable well. JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av., 10 to 12.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEPERATE OR TOgether, No. 751 Broadway, near 8th-st., 27x100; No. 4 Clinton-place, in rear of above, 25x100. Apply to
E. A. MORRISON, No. 827 Broadway.

TO LET—TO DRUGGISTS—THE ENTIRE premises corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av., formerly the stand of Dr. Hyslop. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 5th-av.

FACTORIES TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.:

9th-st., near 5th-av.	$2,750
15th-st., near 6th-av.	2,500
24th-st., near 8th-av.	1,600
30th-st., near 3d-av.	1,750
34th-st., near 7th-av.	2,500
42d-st., near 7th-av.	2,500
53d-st., near 6th-av.	2,400

Also houses on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 27 acres; large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, boating; perfectly healthy. To lease or let partly furnished.
ALSO,
At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place, 12 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE Passaic River, west side, the Van Rensselear Manor, large and very commodious, with three acres of land in garden; has extra stable and carriage room, together with all necessary outbuildings, sheds, &c.; would make one of the most delightful Summer residences, either for private use or for Summer boarding, being in close proximity to railroad to New-York. Address T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and renewals. A superior and extra wide corner on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Also the large stone mansion and lot through to alley, No. 164 5th-av., as it is or to be altered, and with ground-rent lease of 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT—LARGE and commodious furnished house, replete with all modern improvements, with large garden and pleasure grounds, situated at foot of 141st-st., Hudson River. Also, a smaller house in same locality. Apply to the gardener, on the premises, or to HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, furnished or unfurnished, a house on 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; is in good order; none but a reliable private family can have the house. Apply at No. 260 4th-av., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 36 AND 38 EAST 12th-st., suitable for boarding or business purposes. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot on 5th-av., between 14th and 34th sts., for which a full market value will be paid; a corner lot preferred. Address, stating location and terms, to E. S. CALDWELL, Counselor at Law, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 10; will be immediately attended to. Brokers need not answer.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A CHURCH building capable of seating 800 to 1,000 persons; location above 14th-st. Address, with full particulars, CHURCH, Box No. 2,964 Post Office.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story house, between 35th and 45th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., at a reasonable price for cash. Principals only address ABBOTT, No. 312 East 13th st.

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT THEIR houses, either furnished or unfurnished, can find good tenants by applying to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I will offer for sale at 106th-st., near the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, 10th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described lots of land and premises:

All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 106th-st., distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of 106th-st. and Avenue A, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 106th-st. one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet nine inches to centre line of the block between 105th and 106th sts.; thence easterly, along said centre line, one hundred feet, and thence northerly one hundred feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, and premises thereon, with all of the old building materials thereon, such as bricks in and around the old distillery, old lumber, old iron, and three large water tanks, distrained for taxes due the United States by Joseph Sickles, unless said taxes and expenses are before then paid.

BENJAMIN JONES,
Deputy Collector.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1870.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, No. 525 WASHINGTON-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale by order of James L. Flint, Assignee of Messrs. Patterson & Co.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The valuable three-story and cellar brick store, No. 525 Washington-st., east side, between Spring and Charlton sts.; building 25x70 feet; party-wall north side; in good order; immediate possession given; lot 25x73 feet; sale peremptory to the higest bidder; $12,000 now on bond and mortgage, which may remain.

Also following personal property, to wit:
Claims and open accounts.

M. L. Earle	$1,485 58
Chas. Monholland	16 10

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late William Shannon, deceased, at Union, opposite the tollgate on the Morris and Essex turnpike road, the real estate consisting of a good house and barn and about eight acres of choice land; one plot, containing nearly five acres, having a front of some 500 feet on the turnpike road, and has a fine building site. The property is two miles from Milburn Station, and one mile from Springfield. Terms made known on the day of sale. Conveyances will be at the Milburn Station to meet the 11:40 train from Barclay-st. Ferry, to convey persons to the sale and return.
HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. 74 Bowery.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TREMONT LOTS, PART OF THE "RYER HOMESTEAD."—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
On LOCUST-AV.—Two corners, Ryer-place and Jefferson-av.
On CEDAR-ST.—Three lots facing Ryer-place. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT AUCTION, MARCH 1—SPLENDID farm, near Princeton; 115 acres; 2,500 fruit trees; good buildings. For particulars address JAQUES, No. 205 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING APPROPRIATE for a private school, located between 5th and Lexington avs., and 35th and 42d sts. Address SCHOOL, No. 16 East 71st-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
MONROE AND MARION
COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, free of tax.

Principal Payable from 13 to 20 years in the City of New-York. Issued in strict accordance with the laws. Debt of these counties less than $300,000 each, with taxable wealth from five to eight million dollars ($8,000,000.)

We offer these bonds for sale on favorable terms, recommend them with confidence, and will furnish circulars and pamphlets relating thereto.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅜	113⅝
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅜	113⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	114⅛	114⅜	10-40 Regis.	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	115¼	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	114⅛	114⅜	Gold	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅛	114⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, Executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF
THE CITY OF CAIRO, ILL.

We are authorized to offer $123,000 of the above bonds at 85 flat.

The Bonds pay 8 per cent. interest, payable in February and August, and run twenty-five years from Aug. 1, 1869.

The City of Cairo has a population of 13,000, with taxable property amounting to over $3,500,000.

The entire debt of the city is below $300,000. The amount of the present loan is limited to $150,000; the balance, $27,000, will probably not be issued.

The interest is provided for by a special tax, levied by authority of the Legislature, the proceeds of which cannot be applied to any other purpose; besides which, the ordinary revenue of the city is applicable for that purpose if necessary.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1870.
RUSSELL SAGE,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,
(MRS. V. C. WOODHULL, MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities; Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.

Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Large Sales of the
7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR

GOLD BONDS

OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 5,000 tons of the best iron rail, 80,000 white oak cross ties, delivered, and

20 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

besides 190 freight and a considerable number of passenger cars. The road already built from Chicago to Momence is the very best, having 2,800 extra sized ties to the mile, a 56 pound rail connected throughout with fish joints, and all laid in the firmest manner. The part yet to be built will be in every respect as good. Everything is being made ready to accommodate the large business that is sure to press upon this road as soon as it shall open to traffic and travel. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and deliveries.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made more perfectly secure, or more absolutely safe.

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in interest.

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and
Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND
PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20S, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 328 Walnut-st. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

At the same meeting will be held an election for Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

JNO. H. WIESTLING, Secretary.

$75,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND mortgage, for five years, on property worth $250,000. Address H. G. N., Box 341 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 92
UNPAID LOSSES, - - -	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, free of tax. The interest on the registered bonds of the above-mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New-York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPAny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, NO. 328 WALNUT-ST., Feb. 16, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA..........Feb. 19 | EUROPA........March 5
BRITANNIA.....Feb. 23 | INDIA.........March 12
COLUMBIA......Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA.......March 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24 | Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3 | Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDONDERRY TO NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The splendid clipper ship MINNEHAHA, Captain McGRATH, will sail in March. Orders for passage at lowest rates. G. & J. KNOX & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, Room No. 16.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE, DIRECT to France.—The popular and elegant first-class American steamship OCEAN QUEEN, of 3,000 tons burden, A. G. JONES, commander, will leave Pier No. 43 North River, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 2 P. M. direct for Havre. By taking this route travelers for the Continent avoid the discomforts of crossing the Channel. The accommodations on board are of a superior order. To be followed by the magnificent steamship RISING STAR on March 24.

Rates of passage: First saloon, $90; second, $60, in gold.

Through to Paris. $5 gold additional.

For passage or freight apply to RUGER BROTHERS, No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCTION sale,

By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, of CONDEMNED STORES, &c.,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of hemp and Manila rope, chain cable, painted canvas, hose, shakings, coal dust, &c. For particulars see catalogues.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:

1,832 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,286 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Argyra*, from Palermo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCHMAN (single) as second man in a garden; must be a good vegetable gardener and understand flowers; short distance from the City; reference required. Apply from 10 to 2 for Mr. BROWN, Cedar-street House, No. 139 Cedar-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Mutual Life Insurance, for a well-established company; liberal commissions paid to men of character and energy. Address the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work, one having some experience preferred, though that is not essential; character and habits must be unexceptionable. Address M. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 15 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., à louer dans une famille Française; chambres and appartements avec ou sans la pension. Références échangées.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and milliner, a situation in a private family; fully competent to do sewing in all its branches; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine if required; best City references can be produced. Can be seen for two days from 11 to 4 o'clock, at No. 100 East 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking; pastry, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; no objections to a hotel or boarding house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 293 1st-av., in the shoe store, near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and sewing; understands Singer's machine; is a first-class waitress; has the best of reference as to character and competency; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 Henry-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in a private family in the City; no objection to a few miles in the country; is a superior cook, first-class baker, pastry, likewise dairy work; good City references. Address COOK, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; will assist with the washing if required; will be found trustworthy; best City references; call for two days at 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 290 3d-av., over the carpet store; private family only need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO TO EUrope, by a competent dressmaker and hairdresser; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing by the month or dozen; done in first-class style; has lived in the best of families as laundress. Call, all the week, at No. 235 East 28th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young English woman to take care of an invalid lady and sew; willing to make herself useful; good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as competent seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, dress making, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City references. No. 310 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable girl recently from England; has lived in first-class families; understands all kinds of fluting, polishing and fineries. Call or address No. 122 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the best of English and French cooking, boning and larding; will do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands both capacities; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS and chambermaid, a situation in a private family or thorough waitress in a genteel boarding house; takes charge of the silver and dining room in style; wages $12. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK with excellent references, a situation in the City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $16. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a good wet nurse, a widow, whose child has recently deceased. Apply at No. 2 West 36th-st., between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a first-class laundress and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 382 3d-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 321 West 42d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at 9 Carmine-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references given. Call at No. 64 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as a first-class cook in a private family. Inquire at No. 189 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE housework of a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 155 Perry-st., in the front basement.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335; for country or City, a large number of recommended, professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 132 West 30th-st., supplies first-class colored cooks, waitresses, coachmen, waiters, &c. at the shortest notice.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, and is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments; greenhouse and hothouse plants, flower and vegetable gardens, lawns, &c., and all the practical working of a gentleman's country seat. Address GARDENER, Box No. 51, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thoroughly competent married man (family small) who fully understands the management of greenhouses, hot and cold vineries, peach house; also, vegetables, small fruits, pleasure grounds, &c.; has the best of recommendations, and has had charge of some of the best places in this country. Address A. T. B., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has had long practice in cold and hot graperies; the best reference; his wife can take care of dairy if required. Address P. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, farm manager, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, by an active young American man, who has been brought up to the farming business, and thoroughly understands farming and stock raising in all the branches; first-class references. Address G. W. W., Box No. 67 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and industrious; a good driver and an excellent groom; has the best City references from his last employers. Address J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a small garden; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Address G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the capacity of a gardener; understands fruit trees, flowers, pruning, grafting, the care of horses, cows; has City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands the business thoroughly; first-class reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; five years in last place. Address HORTICULTURIST, at seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; married, without family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best recommendations. Address, for three days, L. GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter man; will also act as footman; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; the best of reference will be given; his last employer can be seen. Address T. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by the best gardener in the United States, in all its departments. Address H. O'BRIEN, No. 15 John-st., New-York, until the 1st of March.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; he understands thoroughly his business, and has first-class references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, lately married, wishes to take a farm on shares, or would go as foreman; has always been on a farm, and three years where he now is. Address J. W. K., care of J. Prendergast, Stony Brook, L. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post Office, New-York.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.—A SITUation is wanted by a young man to sell groceries in Western New-York; has had experience, and is well acquainted with the trade; can give the best of references. Address J. P., Box 676, Rochester, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 17th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent without board to a single gentleman, a handsomely furnished front room; those desiring first-class accommodations may address with name, F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address, with name, H. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor, in first-class brown-stone house, near 5th-av., with or without board; also third floor of parlor and large bedroom; ample closets; hot and cold water; private family. No. 24 West [illegible]-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Reference exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM and hall room, on second floor; also two hall rooms with board; terms reasonable. No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; family restaurant; the best and cheapest in the City. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS IN A CORner house, opposite the Academy of Design, for gentlemen, married or single; table first class; references; No. 100 East 23d-st.

NO. 91 WEST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front rooms to let, with board; private table, if preferred; references exchanged. Mrs. M. M. BRAINARD.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, without board. Also an office to let to a dentist from 1st of May. Apply after 3 P. M. at No. 33 East 24th-st.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PLEASANT, large, well-furnished room to let, with first-class board.

ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floor, with good board in a New-England family, near Madison-av., at No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A FINE SUITE of second-story rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST.—NEAR BROADway, a suite of rooms on parlor floor; also, en suite or singly on third floor, with board; no moving in May.

NO. 23 WEST 18TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor; also, one room on fourth floor, to rent, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor; also other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References required.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Maunsell B. Field of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1870.

f18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS ROTHSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Harris Rothstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 3d day of February, 1870.

f4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—George E. Palmer, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f11-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN MAENEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 2,325.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herman Maenel, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1870.

f4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. SOLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of February, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Andrew J. Solis, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and who for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who was on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f18-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. Richards, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 17th day of February, 1870.

WM. A. HALL, Assignee,
fe18-law3wF* No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS,
LADIES' DRESS AND BONNET TRUNKS,
ELEGANT MOROCCO AND RUSSIA LEATHER
TRAVELING, TOILET AND SHOPPING BAGS,
of Paris and Vienna manufacture.
JOHN CATTNACH,
Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building,
And corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

MICA.—MICA OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN assorted sizes, constantly on hand and for sale to the trade. Address orders to N. N. PARKER & CO., No. 68 State-st., Rochester, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and firm of BILLING & HORLOR is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. BILLING,
E. HORLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON has been, by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 17th of February, 1870. Each party will continue business on his own account.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, $7, worth $15; School Caps, $2, old price $4. Felt Hats. Wonderful bargains. Goods less than half price, and store to let. BINNS' Millinery, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEB. 18.

BRIOL! BRIOL! BRIOL!
LEFRANC! LEFRANC! LEFRANC!

Verdi's popular opera in four acts,

IL TROVATORE,

with the following cast:

MME. CAROLINA BRIOL, SIG. LEFRANC,
Sigs. REYNA, BARILI and Mme. LUMLEY.

TO-MORROW, FEB. 19, AT 1 O'Clock.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

RIGOLETTO.

Second joint appearance of

KELLOGG! KELLOGG! KELLOGG!
LEFRANC! LEFRANC! LEFRANC!
RONCONI! RONCONI! RONCONI!

Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. FECHTER,

Who, at the request of many influential citizens, will appear each night in his celebrated character of HAMLET.

MISS C. LECLERCQ...as...............OPHELIA.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark.......Mr. FECHTER
OPHELIA.................MISS C. LECLERCQ
Claudius, King of Denmark........Mr. M. LEVICK
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain...Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, friend to Hamlet....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Laertes, son to Polonius.........Mr. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.......Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Gravedigger...............Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, Miss MELINDA JONES.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

in the great Romantic Drama, entitled

INNISFALLEN,

Or, THE MEN IN THE GAP,

with new scenery, great cast, &c.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL SCHOOL SCHOOL
SCHOOL SCHOOL

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 19,

At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BENEFIT DRIVET.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, at 8 o'clock,

First act of Offenbach's Popular Opera Bouffe,

BARBE BLEUE.

Ad. Adam's three-act Opera Bouffe,

LE SOURD.

Rendered with grand chorus and orchestra by the CELEBRATED PARISIAN COMPANY.

Tickets at the French Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Rullman's, 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.

First week of the celebrated gymnasts,

THE GOLDIE BROTHERS.

First week of the intrepid rider,

MR. JAMES MADIGAN.

TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS

and somersaults over horses, introducing

THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS

ever brought together in America.

ELEGANT AND VARIED ARENIC SCENES BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE MARIANO MANZOCCHI.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their aid:

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano; Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, Soprano; Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON, Contralto; Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE, Contralto; Herr HABELMANN, Tenor; Sig. LOTTI, Tenor; Sig. RONCONI, Baritone; Sig. RANDOLFI, Baritone; Sig. FOSSATI, Basso; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano; Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violin Solo; Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ; Dr. BERGE, Organ; Mr. MORA, Organ.

Accompanist at Piano..........CHARLES FRADEL

Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI will also appear.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $2,

(including reserved seats,) can be obtained at the ticket office of the Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

PROFESSOR ROHDE WILL DELIVER HIS

ILLUSTRATED GEOLOGICAL LECTURE,

AT STEINWAY HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 18TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office on Friday evening.

LETTER FROM PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

It gives me pleasure to commend most cordially Professor Rohde's views representing the history of the earth and the progress of civilization. I am happy to learn that he proposes offering to the public his highly instructive and scientific entertainments, which combine pleasure and intellectual profit; for while he appeals to the eye with these splendid pictures, a terse explanatory story is narrated, so that in a few hours these vast and wonderful themes are attractively and impressively presented. I sincerely trust his efforts will meet with a generous response from the various colleges and schools of our City, as well as from the public. Respectfully,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

PROFESSOR NOYES'

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE THIS EVENING, AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1870, at Apollo Hall. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and ladies. Tickets can be had at door. Music by Robertson's Band.

LECTURES

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the People.—Course on Physiology.—In the great Hall on SATURDAY, at 8 P. M.

Feb. 19.—By Professor B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., on the "Circulation of the Blood."

Feb. 26.—By Professor H. KNAPP, M. D., on "Light and Vision."

March 5.—By Professor L. ELSBERG, M. D., on "Hearing, Voice and Speech."

Tickets can be had gratis at the office and reading room of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DElivered by COR. R. DISOSWAY, Esq., on "Law and Lawyers," on FRIDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, corner of Broadway and 100th-st. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870.

Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will take place at St. James Hotel, Broadway and 26th-st., Feb. 22, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained of

CHARLES A. DAVISON, No. 51 William-st.
HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 49 Nassau-st.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 187 Broadway.
DUDLEY FIELD, No. 6 Pine-st.
W. P. PRENTICE, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 176 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, No. 8 Pine-st.
EUGENE JEROME, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY V. O. MYERS, 84 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English, French and music, desires a room and board in exchange; references the best. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 180 HERALD Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M., of T. W. Robertson's comedy of SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDER, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, Feb. 19, will be presented (first time this season,) one of the finest modern comedies,

CHAS. READE'S AND TOM TAYLOR'S PLAY OF MASKS AND FACES,

WITH AN

UNPRECEDENTEDLY POWERFUL CAST.

The following week will be devoted to a LAST PERFORMANCE of each play that has been so signally successful during the past eight weeks, in consequence of the production of forthcoming novelties.

The series will commence

MONDAY, Feb. 21, (last time,)—CENTRAL PARK.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22, (last time but one,)—OURS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, (second time,)—MASKS AND FACES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, (last time,)—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

LOST AT SEA, now in active preparation, will be the first novelty.

A new comedy by Tom Taylor is also being prepared.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HOUSES CROWDED. HOUSES CROWDED.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
UNDENIABLE EXCELLENCE
OF THE NEW COMPANY,
THE NEW SCENERY
and the
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.

(Being a perfect model of Robert Houdin's, in Paris,)

No. 748 Broadway, between 8th-st. and Astor-place.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 21.

M. HARTZ'S

WONDROUS ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission $1, including reserved seats, which can now be secured.

Any of the tricks performed by M. Hartz can be purchased, with full instructions,

AT THE

MAGICAL REPOSITORY.

PROFESSOR R. OGDEN DOREMUS

Will deliver a new Illustrated Lecture on

"EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS"

At Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Sun*, and at the door on the day and evening of the lecture. Tickets issued for Feb. 5 will be received.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, FEB. 18, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMAN............CONDUCTOR
MISS EMILY DAVISON,
the distinguished Amateur Vocalist.
HERR FRED'K BERGNER,
the eminent Violoncellist.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL SCHOOL SCHOOL
SCHOOL SCHOOL

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 19,

At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

Crowded houses. BARNEY AND THE GHOST TOUR OF IRELAND;

OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 35 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

POPULAR CONCERT, SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING...CONTRALTO.
Mr. WM. J. HILL..................TENOR.
Mr. FRED. BERGNER...............VIOLIN.
Mr. F. F. MULLER..............ORGANIST.
Mr. A. L. MORA...............CONDUCTOR.

Doors open at 2. Concert at 3. Admission, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.

Now open DAY AND EVENING. The third Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the Water Color Society, Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, and several hundred other pictures and sculptures.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.—THE INaugural meeting at Long Branch Park, under a charter from the Legislature of New-Jersey, will commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and continue five days. The appointments of the course for visitors and the accommodation for turfmen will in every respect be unequaled. Sweepstakes will be opened and liberal premiums will be offered for all ages and at all distances, the distribution of which will be duly announced. During the meeting a premium of $5,000 will be given for a race for all ages, four mile heats.

W. E. RAYNOR,
No. 1,160 Broadway, Acting Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

ASSETS.......$1,657,397 31 | SURPLUS.....$139,034 77

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated FEB. 16, 1870.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT— County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON,
f18-law7wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 25, Nos. 82,305, [illegible], 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 17, No. 28,363.
Three of £500 each, dated July 12, Nos. 22,415, 20,001, 20,902.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, No. 29,712.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, No. 69,698.
Four of £40 each, dated Dec. 9, Nos. 28,512, 18,[illegible], 31,571, 18,[illegible].
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, Nos. 90,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 5, No. 00,534.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE...........Manager and Treasurer

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

SECOND WEEK OF

THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.

12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Legitimately indorsed by PRESS and PUBLIC as the greatest spectacular achievement of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, surpassing in every particular all previous dramatic efforts.

UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH OF THE NEW FRENCH BALLET.

ROZE, AJAX, BRUNETTI.

DEVERNA'S

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

universally acknowledged as the MARVEL of SCENIC GRANDEUR.

GEORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES,
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC, DOUBLE CHORUS,
HERALDIC BANNERS AND TROPHIES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,

and a completeness of detail justifying its distinction as the great

SENSATION OF THE DAY.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.

EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 19, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19,
LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING.
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

the MOST REMARKABLE SENSATION,

FROU FROU!

By MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,

Author of "Leah the Forsaken," "Under the Gaslight," "Griffith Gaunt," &c.

New scenery by ROBERTS. Music by STOEPEL.

Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Kate Newton, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, G. Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Geo. Jordan, Beekman, &c.

CROWDED HOUSES—SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, FEB. 19, AT 1 O'Clock,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

RIGOLETTO.

KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
LEFRANC, LEFRANC, LEFRANC,
RONCONI, RONCONI, RONCONI.

Admission to Matinee.................................$1
Secured seats...........................50 cents extra

Ladies are particularly requested to purchase their tickets in advance to avoid the great crowd at the doors.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's,)

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY DAY AT 2. LALLA ROOKH.

OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, T. M. WARD.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FAUST, the great burlesque success.

LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, and BLONDES.

EDWARD RIGHTON, as MARGUERITE and LEAH

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. McCLOSKY.

Miss Rachael Denvil as Meg Merrilies in GUY MANNERING. DICK, THE NEWSBOY. RAISING THE WIND.

Grand Matinee SATURDAY.

SUNDAY NIGHT Lecture by GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL SCHOOL SCHOOL
SCHOOL SCHOOL

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Feb. 19,

At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle.

Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.

THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.

720 Broadway, 720.

Monday, Feb. 14, and every evening during the week,

LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.

LEON............as MARGUERITE...........LEON

MEETINGS.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLlege of New-York will hold its commencement exercises at Plimpton Hall, Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, at 7½ P. M., accompanied by addresses from eminent speakers and excellent music. The public are invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit.: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, ALEXANDER FREAR, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

FREDERICK CLEGG, DECEASED.—Pursuant to the act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees," notice is hereby given that the creditors and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of FREDERICK CLEGG, late of Greenhill, in Oldham, in the County of Lancaster, a bachelor and a bastard, deceased, (who died intestate at Hart's Island, in the State of New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of March, 1865, and to whose estate letters of administration were on the 20th day of November, 1868, granted to me, the undersigned, Edward Thomas Whitaker, solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, for the use of Her Majesty in right of her said Duchy,) are to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to me, the said Edward Thomas Whitaker, at the Duchy of Lancaster office, Lancaster-place, Strand, London, on or before the 10th day of May next, at the expiration of which time the assets of the said deceased will be paid over, or otherwise distributed or appropriated, having regard to the claims only of which I the said administrator shall then have had notice, and that I will not be liable to any person, of whose claim I shall not have had notice, for such assets, or any part thereof, so paid over, distributed or appropriated.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1870.

EDWARD T. WHITAKER, Administrator,
Duchy of Lancaster, Office London, W. C.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The expenses of the office of the General Agent under the new cartage system are to be met by the cartmen employed by importers, by a contribution of ten cents each for the purpose. In fact, unless a cartman pays this ten cents he will be refused a license.

Of the two hundred warrants which were recently issued by United States Commissioners against lawyers, liquor dealers, real estate agents, &c., seventy-three were not served on account of the parties not being found by the Deputy Marshals, twenty-five were discontinued when shown to have been issued without cause, and the rest were settled with the Revenue Collectors.

A pleasant and interesting little party took place yesterday afternoon at HLASKO'S dancing hall. The occasion was a reception of the friends of Miss E. M. COE, of the Kintergarten School, No. 66 West Thirty-sixth-street, and the entertainment sufficiently attested the popularity of Miss COE, as well as the efficiency of her system of tuition. The young people recited very cleverly, went through exercises, and afterwards indulged in various sports, while their elders looked on with pleasure and admiration. The youngsters' minds and bodies were evidently carefully looked after, and the proficiency which some of them displayed in the parts set down for them was remarkable. The reception was altogether a great success.

Hon. J. S. DIEHL began an interesting lecture last night on "Oriental and Bible Lands" at the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-street, near Spring, the second and most interesting part of which will be given to-night at the same place.

The twenty-third anniversary of the First Baptist Mariners' Sunday School, held last evening in the temple corner of Oliver and Henry streets, was well attended. The exercises opened with a chorus by the pupils, followed by the pastor, Rev. J. L. HODGE, in prayer. Singing, recitations and addresses by the members of the school composed the programme, and gave general satisfaction. Mr. GEORGE LEASK directed the vocal music, Miss LIZZIE ABBOTT acted as accompanist, and, in addition to many other lady soloists, Miss ANNIE JOHNSON kindly volunteered for the occasion. It was a very enjoyable affair.

At the next monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held on the 3d proximo, action will be taken on the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, held at Richmond on the 6th December last. Among the measures advocated are the training of American seamen and the adoption of storm signals. On the same occasion Captain CODMAN will make an address on iron shipbuilding abroad, and the question of funding the legal-tender notes into bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest annually, will be discussed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Nineteenth Ward Hall, No. 117 East Fifty-third-street. Nothing more than the ordinary routine business was transacted.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association, the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was received and accepted. After the association meeting, the Executive Committee reorganized and elected ALLEN COOPER for its President, Judge DUFFENDORF, Vice President and C. W. MEHRER and E. D. REQUA, Secretaries. Hereafter the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Association will be held respectively on the third Wednesday and Thursday of every month.

Professor NOYES uses the magic lantern and diagrams in such a way as to fully illustrate his interesting Friday evening lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association. Next Friday he explains the structure and illusions of the stereoscope.

NICHOLAS C. LAWSON, aged 76, formerly an *attaché* of the Croton Water Board, committed suicide on Wednesday at his residence, corner of Washington and Perry streets, by swallowing Paris green. He had been at times partially deranged, and frequently stated that he had swallowed poison. The family being wearied out by his false alarms, when seized with illness they did not fear any serious result until the deceased became insensible. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post mortem* examination and found traces of the poison in the stomach. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

The regular meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held at their rooms, No. 385 Bowery, last evening, but the business disposed of was of a mere routine character.

The grand *bal dansante* of the Literary Galaxy took place last evening at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. The hall was tastefully decorated, and a number of banners bearing the motto of the Association, "*Orientes Literaturæ Stellæ*," were suspended from the ceiling. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. M. MILTINSKI, and gave general satisfaction.

The annual invitation ball of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of New-York came off last evening at Irving Hall. There was a large attendance, and the festivities were enjoyed to the fullest extent.

On the 1st of March the St. David's Benevolent Society, of New-York and Brooklyn, will celebrate the anniversary of St. David's Day at the Metropolitan Hotel. Much of the ancient prestige of this excellent institution has been regained under the Presidency of Mr. J. H. PULESTON.

The Rugers' line to Liverpool has secured the steamers *Ocean Queen* and *Rising Star*, and are in treaty for the *Erie* and *Ontario*.

At Tivoli, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, a lecture on "Washington Irving" was delivered by Rev. G. LEWIS PLATT, rector of St. Paul's Church. It is the first of a course in the neighborhood.

JAMES B. KELLY, the proprietor of liquor stores in Washington and Greenwich streets, was before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday on a charge of refusing to obey a summons of Assessor VAN WYCK. He was discharged after promising to comply with the summons.

The officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment gave their annual reception last evening at the Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and the ball attracted a fashionable and large assemblage of guests, who kept up their festivities until a late hour.

Dr. ANNA DENSMORE lectured at the Ladies' Physiological and Sanitary Institute, No. 64 Madison-avenue, yesterday on "Hygiene of Young Mothers."

A wholesale liquor dealer named GEORGE D. BAYAUD, doing business at No. 19 Beaver-street, was held, in the United States Commissioners' office, in $3,000 bail yesterday to answer the charge of not keeping his books according to law.

The name of the man who blew out his brains in Nineteenth-street recently, is ascertained to be JOHN KUMPF, aged 66, of No. 9 Stanton-street. He quarreled with his wife that morning about money matters, he being very penurious, and went out suddenly. The next heard of him was his death.

JOHN WALSH, the carpenter, of No. 307 First-avenue, who fell from the roof of the Ninth National Bank Building in Broadway, near Worth-street, several days ago, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner ROLLINS was duly notified.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: Isabella Gunning, No. 480 Broome-street; Ferdinand Sulzar, No. 53 East Houston-street; Charles Lasher, St. Charles Hotel. Inquests were held by Coroner Keenan also on John Gebhardt, No. 554 West Forty-fifth-street; Augustus Almbee, No. 138 East Forty-first-street, and a man named Burrows, No. 138 Third-avenue. Coroner Rollins was notified.

The Bennington and Rutland Railroad has been consolidated with the Lebanon Springs Railroad, under the title of "The New-York and Harlem Railroad Extension," of which AUGUSTUS SCHELL was, on Friday last, chosen President, and R. J. NIVEN Vice-President.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JAMES SMITH, a shoemaker, residing in Elizabeth-street, was charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $50, from GEORGE JAUS, of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. The prosecutor testified that about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening he entered a lager beer saloon at the corner of Houston and Eldridge streets, and while taking some drink the prisoner, with two other men, approached him and snatching his watch from his pocket ran off. He followed the prisoner, whom he succeeded in arresting, and gave him in charge to an officer. SMITH was held to answer.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, GEO. WILLIAMS was charged with the larceny of a gold watch valued at $170 from the premises of PETER P. GOSSELIN, No. 415 Sixth-avenue. The particulars of this case have already appeared in the TIMES.

Mrs. MARY B. MANNO died suddenly yesterday at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, from an overdose of chloroform taken to relieve pain. She was 35 years of age. Coroner KEENAN will hold the inquest.

The remains of an unknown man, supposed to be a longshoreman, was yesterday found in the East River off Thirty-sixth-street, and sent to the Morgue.

JOHN ESSENGER, barkeeper in the dining saloon at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, and a man named BRADY, indulged in a shooting match together yesterday. ESSENGER fired two shots and BRADY three; none of which took effect. No arrests made.

ANDREW WALLACE, residing at No. 302 East Thirteenth-street, fell at the corner of Houston and Columbia streets yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, at present occupying a suite of rooms in the Park-avenue Hotel, yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court preferred a charge against HUGH DUFFY, a domestic in the same hotel, of stealing a gold watch and trinkets of the value of $50. The lady, however, did not appear in Court when the case was called, and DUFFY was remanded.

Officer PABOR, of the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday, at Harlem, arrested HERMAN RHODES on suspicion of stealing five geese which were found in his possession and for which he could not account. He was held for examination.

JAS. RIVINGTON and JOHN JAMESON, the burglars who were detected in the act of carrying away $2,500 worth of clothing from the store of CADY, MORRISON & CODY, No. 23 East Fifteenth-street, on the night of the 3d inst., were fully committed for examination yesterday morning in default of $3,000 bail.

KATE O'BRIEN fell down stairs last night in No. 420 East Eleventh-street, and was fatally injured.

BROOKLYN.

We are requested to state that the individual named FRANK DUFFY, who was in company with CHAMBERS at the time the latter killed Mr. VOORHEES, is not to be confounded with the ex-Alderman of the same name, residing in New-York City. The last named, at the time of the occurrence, was far distant from the scene of the murder, and knew nothing of it until he saw the account in print.

Yesterday afternoon, a woman who had her arm dislocated applied at the Brooklyn Central Dispensary for treatment. Four physicians attached to the institution were present, and in order to perform the operation with as little pain as possible, administered chloroform, which had the effect of causing the woman's death almost immediately after inhaling it. The Coroner was notified in regard to the matter last evening, and will investigate the circumstances to-day. The Dispensary is located on Flatbush-avenue, near Fulton-avenue.

Two drafts, amounting to 300 sailors, arrived at the Navy Yard late on Wednesday evening. They were sent from Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., and will be drafted for the first-class steam frigate *Colorado*, which shortly will leave for the East Indies. The gunboat *Seminole*, Commander ELIAS P. OWENS, arrived from the West Indies at the Yard late the night before last. She has not been in this port since 1863.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man, named LOUIS CHRISTIAN, has been sentenced, in the United States District Court, at Trenton, to two years' hard labor in the State Prison for passing counterfeit fractional currency at Millville, Cumberland County.

In the Newark Court of Sessions, yesterday, JAMES P. BURKE was placed on trial on a charge of arson, committed for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company. The case has not yet concluded.

The building of St. Michael's Hospital at Newark, is about being resumed. The structure is designed to accommodate one hundred and seventy-five patients, to be admitted without distinction as to creed or nationality. The hospital will be under the auspices of the Sisters, who have already collected $10,000. The cost of completing the building, exclusive of the previous outlay, is estimated at $40,000.

The ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, propose to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday by a Fair at the wigwam.

The hatters of Orange to the number of seven hundred, have again struck, for the reason that their employers refused to disband their organization. The employers have held a meeting and resolved to keep business suspended till doomsday rather than gratify the demands of their employes.

Yesterday WILLIAM FOX, residing in Westfield, was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill in Elizabeth.

A project is on foot in Newark to establish a new city hay market. The site about to be selected is from Mulberry-street to Railroad-avenue, between Fair and Oak streets. This plan, to be feasible, will necessitate the removal of several dwellings.

The Legislature has been petitioned by the patrolmen of the Police force of Jersey City, Bergen and Hudson cities to increase their salary from $1,000 to $1,200 a year when the consolidation of those cities is legalized.

Yesterday morning HENRY A. DILLON was arraigned before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain worth $300 from CHRISTOPHER PIGEON in a saloon on Hudson-street, last March. The accused procured bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the next term of Court.

Coroner BURNS held an inquest last evening over the body of Mrs. MARY MONED, who died at her residence on Tonnele-avenue, in West End, on Wednesday, in consequence of having taken an overdose of opium prepared by a careless drug clerk. The facts developed substantiated the statement already published in these columns concerning the affair.

A laborer named STEPHEN D. LONG, engaged in the lime kiln on Prospect, between North Ninth and Tenth streets, in Jersey City, dropped dead suddenly while at work yesterday. The remains were removed to his late residence. Coroner BURNS was notified.

Two of the suits for $100 damages, cash, brought by S. A. MCGREGOR, a Paterson expressman, against the Erie Railway Company, for alleged overcharges in transporting freight between that city and New-York, have been concluded by a verdict for the plaintiff. Summonses have been issued in thirteen more suits to be tried on the 24th inst. The defendants will of course appeal.

Important Convention of New-Jersey Druggists.

Yesterday a State Convention of druggists was held in Library Hall, Newark. A bill was drafted to be presented to the Legislature, containing the following provisions: It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open a store for the dispensing and compounding of drugs, &c., unless such person shall be a registered or certified pharmaceutist. The Governor shall have power to select five out of fifteen names to be presented, who shall compose the State Pharmaceutical Board, to hold office for two years. No sale shall be made of any drugs or poisons without a proper label upon the vessel containing the same. Prescriptions shall be preserved for at least five years. Any intentional adulteration or mixing of foreign or impure substances with any drug or medical preparation shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, to which one year's imprisonment may be added.

Universalist Centenary—Speeches of Rev. Drs. Chapin, Bowles, Weaver and Others.

A large and highly-appreciative audience was gathered at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, last evening, to listen to the addresses of several distinguished gentlemen of that denomination on the occasion of the centenary of Universalism. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. W. CROWELL, who nominated as Chairman Hon. DEMAS STRONG. Upon taking the chair Mr. STRONG made a few remarks expressive of the sense and object of the meeting. He said they were sadly in want of funds for the purpose of carrying out the various denominational enterprises. This was the centennial year of their church. One hundred years ago JOHN MURRAY landed upon the shores of New-Jersey, and there, after much difficulty and tribulation, founded a society of the sect known as Universalists, and thence the good cause had spread all over this country. They had lived down all opposition, and to-day their powerful influence was reluctantly admitted by their opponents. The prospects at present were such as to gladden the hearts of all Universalists.

Rev. Mr. CANFIELD, pastor of the First Universalist Society of Williamsburg, said he did not intend to make a set speech, but he could say the Universalists of America during the current year design to operate upon public opinion in every pure and possible manner. He had noticed during the centenary meetings heretofore held that reference had been made to the fathers of the faith. The fathers did their duty well, and they had gone to their reward, but much work they had left behind them. Those in the Church now have a work to do to carry on the cause commenced by them.

Rev. Mr. WEAVER, of Lawrence, Mass., was the next speaker. He said that all ought to appreciate this particular opportunity—this centenary period. The harness should be put on for the year by all Universalists, and not put off during that term. What they particularly wanted now was money. In money there is, he said, great power, and what they especially wanted this year was to have a large sum of money, the interest only of which could be used for the purposes of the Church. There was the missionary movement and the women's movement, both of which had recently been commenced. These were bound to be great powers in the community. The sum of $200,000 had already been raised, and in a few years it might, with proper effort, be raised to half a million. The speaker said he looked forward to a grand result from the new movement in this denomination. There was no need of discouragement.

Rev. Dr. TOMLINSON said it was proposed to raise in this State $500,000. At Auburn, at one of these centenary meetings, recently, a clergyman who was preaching on a salary of $1,000 per annum, had subscribed $100. He hoped to see something like such liberality at that time. Cards were then distributed throughout the audience asking all to put down such amounts as they could afford.

The chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, who said he did not believe it was at all unclerical to speak after such a game of cards. He hoped, however, they would prove to be not playing, but working cards. He did not propose to make a speech, but merely to say a few words of encouragement. In the course of his remarks he said that there was at the present day a great battle to be fought. It was the battle between Christianity, Materialism and Roman Catholicism. The tendency of the age is particularly towards Materialism. His idea was to pin his faith upon no Minister or Bishop, or Pope. He believed, first, in individualism, and secondly, for the purpose of effecting the greatest good to humanity, he advocated association or congregationalism. He agreed, he said, with the spirit of the remarks made recently by HORACE GREELEY, in the Church of the Divine Paternity. He believed the Church consisted of the good and the pure and the true men of the world, let them be where they might. The Universalist Church came nearer to his notions of true Christianity than any other. They tried to blend all the great elements of divine love.

Dr. CHAPIN was followed by Rev. Dr. BOWLES, after which it was announced as the result of the addresses that one subscription (from the Chairman had been received of $1,255. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE VOORHEES MURDER.

Funeral of Mr. Voorhees—Great Turnout of the People to Witness the Obsequies—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict.

According to the announcement published yesterday, the funeral of DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES took place from his late residence in President-street, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon. The people of Brooklyn seemed as if turned out *en masse* to do honor to the memory of the victim of the Sunday night barroom murder at the corner of Columbia and Carroll streets. President-street, around the late residence of the deceased, was a living mass of anxious human beings, the immense throng, including representatives of all classes, rich and poor, hundreds of course, drawn thither by mere curiosity. The body of Mr. VOORHEES was in a handsome rosewood casket, trimmed with silver, having a heavy plate on which was engraven the usual Masonic emblems, the square and compass, with a capital G in the centre. The inscription was: "DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES, died Feb. 14, 1870, aged 40 years, 10 months and 5 days." After the family had taken leave of the remains, the casket was removed to the sidewalk and placed on tresses, so as to allow the vast multitude an opportunity of viewing the face of deceased for the last time. Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., of the South Congregational Church, and Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, conducted the services in the house. The remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. The usual Masonic rites were performed at the grave, the prayers and address being read with solemn impressiveness.

The militia are still held in waiting at the armory in Portland-avenue, and will be retained until there is some public assurance that there is no probability of an organized attempt to violate the doors of the jail. It is doubted that such an attempt ever has been made, or any serious thought entertained of making any attempt to break into the jail.

Coroner JONES resumed the inquest at the Court House last evening.

The inquiry touching the death of DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES at the hands of WILLIAM CHAMBERS by shooting, on Sunday last, was continued before Coroner JONES last evening.

The following is the substance of the evidence taken:

PETER FOGARTY, being recalled, continued his testimony as follows: MCCLELLAN and SEARING came in; MCCLELLAN asked me to drink and we went to the bar; I told him we were drinking wine and asked him to have a glass of wine with us; VOORHEES, hearing the name, asked whether he was anything to GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and he answered no, that he was a Scotchman himself; VOORHEES observed that GEORGE B. might have been of Scotch descent, and thought that he was; VOORHEES continued, "MCCLELLAN, you bear the name of a man I highly esteem;" CHAMBERS was standing at the lower end of the bar, and said "God damn MCCLELLAN; he made a jump at VOORHEES, pulled out his revolver and fired at him as quick as he could. VOORHEES fell to the floor. When I saw the flash I ran to the stove and then to the hall door, when I returned and saw Mr. VOORHEES had been shot in the temple over the right eye. I said to Mr. TOOLE, "My God, VOORHEES is shot. What will we do?" He said, "Let us go for a doctor." We ran to the front door to give the alarm to the Police and to keep CHAMBERS from getting away. Seeing that he made no effort to get away, and the barkeeper and another man talking to him, Mr. TOOLE went in, and, asking for a drink to divert attention, seized CHAMBERS by the throat. The barkeeper jumped over the bar, and helped to take the revolver from him. To the Coroner—DUFFY came in with CHAMBERS. Shortly afterward Officer METCALF came in and arrested him; Drs. FORD and PLUNKETT came in, and probing the wound pronounced it of a fatal character; other physicians subsequently came in, and the Police took VOORHEES away on a stretcher. The first time, about eight o'clock; CHAMBERS spoke to no one when he came in the last time; it might have been three-quarters of an hour to an hour between the two visits; CHAMBERS might have been in ten minutes before the shooting; the pistol was found in the inside vest pocket, left side; he struggled violently when it was taken from him.

EDWARD TOOLE corroborated the preceding witness in every essential particular.

JOSEPH DOWLING, one of the barkeepers, testified that when TOOLE and FOGARTY went out after the first shot was fired, CHAMBERS took a glass of ale on invitation; he put the pistol in his pocket, and drew it out the second time, when witness told him to put it back in his pocket, which he did; TOOLE then came up and seized him; witness jumped over the bar and took the weapon from his pocket; CHAMBERS said after he fired: "I'm an Irishman and a Fenian;" he looked wild.

NICHOLAS MCCALL, the other barkeeper, gave similar testimony.

Officer HENRY METCALF testified to the arrest of the prisoner.

Other witnesses were examined, and the case being given to the jury, a verdict that DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES was killed by WILLIAM CHAMBERS, was rendered.

Mr. Voorhees and the Builders and Mechanics—Resolutions and Addresses.

At an adjourned meeting of the builders and mechanics, held at the office of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, No. 363 Fulton-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Committee previously appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting regarding the murder of D. S. VOORHEES, submitted the following resolutions through their Chairman, WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, Esq.:

Whereas, Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, D. S. VOORHEES, Esq., has been suddenly smitten down in the prime of his active life by a deadly weapon in the hands of an assassin; and,

Whereas, We, the builders and dealers in building materials, in the City of Brooklyn, having been associated with the deceased in business relations, feel that through the inscrutable providence of "Him whose ways are past finding out," that death has come near to us in a sudden and unfortunate form; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and children and relatives of our deceased friend and associate, in this dreadful and unforeseen calamity which has so mysteriously bereft them of a kind and devoted husband, tender father and affectionate relative, and hereby tender to them our sincere condolence, and trust that He who does not permit a sparrow to fall without His notice will tenderly protect and comfort the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and so control the sad providence that it may work out for them an everlasting good.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the sudden and untimely ending of the active life of the deceased, who had, by his untiring industry and energy, done so much for the development of our beautiful city, and as an employer of workingmen in this community was as liberal and generous in his dealings with them as he was extensive in his business operations.

Resolved, That while we deplore the sudden departure of our late associate, who was so generally known to our citizens, we desire to recognize the fact that death is no respecter of persons; he comes alike to those who are full of active life as well as to those whose work is done and waiting his approach to rest from their labors. We trust this Providence will teach us to think and speak charitably of each other in our business struggles and race through life, not knowing who next may fall at His command.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our deceased friend we will attend his funeral obsequies this day at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 201 President-street.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That copies of the resolutions be furnished the Press for publication.

The report of the Committee on the foregoing resolutions was accepted and adopted as the sense of the meeting. Messrs. JAMES ORR and JAMES HOWELL, Jr., were appointed a Committee to get the resolutions engrossed.

Mr. JAMES HOWELL, Jr., was elected by the meeting as Marshal of the assembly, to lead the representation of the builders present to the funeral. Pallbearers were appointed as follows, to take the front of the line: Abram Allen, John Morton, John Shuster, T. B. Jackson, J. H. Townsend, James Morgan, Henry Harteau, C. B. Fish and J. Van Riper.

The meeting was then adjourned and immediately reorganized as a meeting of citizens, Mr. R. W. ADAMS presiding, and Mr. C. B. FISH acting as Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, The City of Brooklyn has been suddenly startled by the cry of "Murder," in the striking down of one of its well-known citizens, D. S. VOORHEES, by the hands of an assassin, whereby the community is deprived of a useful and honored member, and his family of the richest boon on earth, a priceless husband and father, and

Whereas, The frequency of such crimes as are now being enacted in our midst, thereby giving us the opprobrious name of the City of Crimes as well as the honorable name of the City of Churches; therefore

Resolved, That unless the laws for the punishment of crime are more summarily dealt out to the offenders, we fear the consequences will be fatally injurious to our prosperity as a city.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to call a meeting to take into consideration the objects embraced in the above preamble and resolutions, with power to call a public meeting at such time as they may deem proper.

The resolutions, before their final adoption, were discussed with considerable spirit by several gentlemen present.

Mr. HAZZARD said he thought that all of those present would agree with him, when they looked back for a few days or a month, and remembered the newspaper accounts, and what we have read of our citizens being stricken down at their doors, that there was something radically wrong in the administration of our laws. We were the heaviest taxed people in the world, and the most unsafe people. If this state of crime continued, people would be deterred from locating in this city, and our property would depreciate.

Mr. FRENCH followed in approval of Mr. HAZZARD'S remarks. This matter of crime struck a blow at our business interests. If we were going to say or do anything, it was time to do it. He believed the resolutions expressed the sense of every gentleman present.

Mr. HENRY HARTEAU hoped the resolutions would be adopted, and that the Committee appointed would take into consideration the Police Department. They certainly paid money enough [illegible] an efficient force. As he [illegible] yesterday, if our laws were properly executed, life and property would be safe. There was a growing evil, and God knows how soon it will culminate, not for our protection, but against our protection, because this department, some part of it, was mixed up in political affairs, and were lax in giving us the protection we demand. He believed that the root of all this evil rested in our Police Department. That Department was guided in a degree by politicians, and he believed both parties were culpable. It was time for us as good citizens to wake up, and tell these men that they must and shall do their duty. He was sorry, at times, to see lukewarmness in this matter. Many of us have a feeling inside but we don't promulgate it. Some men did not care to make themselves conspicuous or odious, and they therefore kept still, but there was a monitor in their breasts that told them they were not good citizens.

A VOICE—What about our Police Justices?

He was glad that had been brought up. Think for a moment what class of men they are. If you don't know them personally read their proceedings. He never knew such a class of men to exercise such authority as they do in this city and in New-York. In carrying this resolution into effect, the speaker hoped they would go far enough to bring the character of the Police Justices into consideration. They should not be afraid to investigate their capability and character as well as that of others. He favored these resolutions, and hoped the Committee would probe the matter to the bottom. He hoped such action would be taken to-day that their meeting would be felt.

By action of the meeting the Committee to call a future meeting was empowered to raise its number to fifteen. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, the assembled citizens adjourned to attend the funeral.

PROSPECT PARK.

Indignation Meeting of Brooklyn Landowners—Denunciation of the Park Commissioners — Resolutions and Speeches.

A large meeting of the property owners opposed to the sale of the easterly portion of Prospect Park, a tract of land embracing some 127 acres, was held at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. Hon. E. DRIGGS nominated Hon. J. W. HUNTER for President, with the following list of officers: Vice-Presidents—J. C. Brevoort, J. Cooper, J. Helsey, C. Brainard, Wyman, Hill, Carter, Woodward, Moses, Driggs, Harvey, Monsell and Woodward. Secretaries—J. A. Goin, J. E. Bedell, J. Ridgeway.

Committee on Resolutions, same as last year: J. Carson Brevoort, General James B. Craig, Hon. W. W. Goodrich, R. W. Adams, A. S. Barnes, Ambrose Snow, Albert Woodruff, Chas. Jones, J. P. Robinson, Geo. M. Woodward, Hon. Edmund Driggs, Hon. Jno. W. Hunter, H. J. Cullen, M. D., W. N. Adams, O. G. Carter, Horace D. Wade, Jno. A. Monsell, Chas. E. Hill, W. A. Coyt.

Mr. HUNTER, on taking the chair, said that they had met to fight over again their old battles about Prospect Park, and to express their opinions with reference to the Commissioners, who had gone before the Legislature with a bill to enable them to dispose of the land in a portion of the Park for their own benefit.

The report of the last year's Committee on Resolutions, &c., was then read, which after giving an historical account of the origin of the Park Commission, detailing what they had done each year, and the various acts passed at the instance of the Commissioners, said that they asked the Legislature to pass the bill which Mr. PIERCE had introduced into the Senate and Mr. JACOBS into the House, reorganizing the Park Commission. This meeting condemned the action of the Commissioners because:

First—They kept people ignorant of the proposed change in the location of the Park.

Second—They had been wasteful of the people's money.

Third—They had disregarded legislative enactments.

Fourth—They had procured special legislation for their own purposes.

Fifth—They had neglected and refused to carry out the wishes of the people in improving the eastern section of the Park; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unwise to issue any more City bonds for Park purposes.

Resolved, That the amount to be expended on the Park shall not exceed $500,000 per annum, which should be raised like the other city taxes.

Resolved, That in the employment of mechanics in the Park, those living in the City should be preferred.

Resolved, That all the material and supplies should be advertised for and purchased by contracts publicly awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolved, That the act now before the Legislature for the reorganization of the Park Commission has the hearty approval of the meeting.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee be adopted and a copy of it forwarded to each Senator and Representative at Albany.

Hon. W. W. GOODRICH indorsed the report. They had not come together to express any opinion of the Park Commissioners individually, but of their measures. It had been made a matter of reproach that this was a meeting of interested landowners. Well, the Common Council in 1869 passed a resolution against the sale of the eastern side of the Park and the Common Council of 1870 had done the same, thus indorsing the object of the so-called interested landowners. The Commissioners had been trying in vain four years to effect a sale of the eastern portion of the Park. The Commissioners appeared to be fearful of any breath of heaven or of the people coming from the East. He would remind them that the tide of improvement was up Fulton-avenue and not on Court-street. The Commissioners objected to having a bridge erected over Flatbush-avenue, and then dug holes and sought hollows in order to build bridges. The Commissioners claimed to desire economy, and the cost of improving Prospect Park costs as much per square yard as it does to pave the Brooklyn streets. It had cost $3,000,000 to "improve" 352 acres. The Commissioners now asked authority to issue $4,000,000 in bonds. The Central Park with all its beauties and perfections, originally a swamp, comprising 850 acres, with land twice as valuable as land in Brooklyn, had cost $10,400,000. Prospect Park, with 225 acres less than the Central Park, adapted by nature for park purposes, with 137 acres of that land untouched, and the whole as yet only half done, has cost $8,500,000. The debt of Brooklyn was $25,000,000; that of New-York $37,000,000. The whole property of the former city amounted to $150,000,000; that of New-York to $800,000,000. He would give them a Rule in Three: As $25,000,000 : $150,000,000 :: the virtue of Brooklyn. As $37,000,000 : $800,000,000 :: the virtue of New-York. The election frauds, moreover, were greater in Brooklyn than in New-York. In order to avoid paying for their water the Commissioners dug a well on quicksand at a total cost of $100,000. He detailed the efforts of the President of the Commission to secure the passage of certain bills, and exposed the fidelity with which they kept their promises, and concluded by saying that the Board must be appointed in some other way. He had evidence to show that supplies had been procured for the Park which had never been used for the Park. Trees had been purchased by persons connected with the Park and resold to the Commissioners at five or six times their original price. The same man bought the goods, receipted for them and audited the accounts. The proposed bill provided for the appointment of Commissioners, who should be responsible to the people, to serve for a short time and to have no salary.

Mr. DRIGGS indorsed what Mr. GOODRICH had said, and added that the Commissioners were guilty of fraud and deception in their circulated petition. He read the caption of that document and attacked it vigorously.

Judge THOMPSON and Mr. GLEASON made a few remarks.

Hon. Mr. HUNTER thought the only hope of safety lay in the abolishing of this Commission. It would cost the city $15,000,000 before Mr. STRANAHAN got through, if he lived long enough to spend it. Mr. HUNTER explained his differences with the editor of the *Eagle*, and read the following petition, which every one was asked to take and get signed:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, residents and owners of property in the City of Brooklyn, respectfully petition your honorable body, by proper laws, to provide that the public parks, buildings and places in the City of Brooklyn shall be under the charge of a Board of Commissioners, to be nominated by the Mayor of the city and confirmed by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen, for a term of years, to receive no salary, and to be so classified that one or more shall be appointed in every year. And we also most earnestly protest against any further addition to the millions of bonds already issued by the city for park purposes. And most earnestly request that all future expenditures upon the parks of the city be limited by law to such amount as may be provided for in the annual budget of taxes. And also to include in the district of assessment such portions of the County of Kings as may be benefited by the location of Prospect Park. And also that the old boundaries of the Park, as now fixed by law, shall not be disturbed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Congregational Conference of Brooklyn Churches.

A conference of pastors and leading members of the Congregational Churches of Brooklyn and vicinity was held at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, last evening. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Plymouth Church, presided and opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. J. D. BUDINGTON, pastor of the Clinton-avenue Church, spoke briefly as to the necessity of more energetic action and a greater systematized effort in the matter of advancing practical Christianity in Brooklyn. He believed there was an immense power lying dormant in the Congregational Churches which, if brought out, was amply sufficient for the work of evangelization that is now so necessary. These churches might be the leaven, light and salt to purify the community if the simple means of love for God, and of our fellow-men for His sake, were made the groundwork on which the Christianizing operations were founded. Surprising good effects had followed the "week of prayer," and he hoped for similar results from this counseling together of the active workers for the Master among the Congregational churches. What was wanted was that the slumbering energies of the denomination here should be waked up and a spirit of Christian work diffused among the members.

Rev. Mr. BROWN, of Newark, N. J., gave a favorable account of the denominational progress that is being made in his field of labor, and was followed by Mr. GEORGE BACON, of New-Jersey, who estimated the number of Congregational churches now in that State at twenty, while fifteen years ago there were [illegible].

Mr. BURCHARD remarked that an increase of Congregational churches tended to benefit all the other evangelical denominations, by rendering them more persevering, and imparting a wider and more enthusiastic spirit into their Christian work.

Mr. BELL, of Plymouth Church, spoke of the great good effects that had flowed from the establishment of the Bethel Church and School in Hicks-street. For fifteen months past they had had every assurance that God was with them in their efforts, as conversions were being constantly made.

An account was also given of the effect of the religious meetings held at the Academy of Music, and at 9½ P. M. the meeting was dismissed with prayer and benediction, a determination being manifested among the members to put forward still greater exertions for the conversion of sinners.

Christian Workers' Association.

An organization known as the Christian Workers' Association is now being formed in the eastern portion of the City. The object of this Association is to assist, by means of lay efforts, in the diffusion of Christian instruction in the lower portions of the City, now being left to a great extent destitute by the removal of the churches up town. Those interested in the movement held a meeting last evening, in Christ's Chapel, No. 141 Delancey-street, near Broome, quite a number of gentlemen being present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. HENRY BALDWIN, who was unanimously elected to preside, while Mr. WILLIAM F. BERNARD was chosen secretary.

The Committee previously appointed to prepare a constitution reported progress, but as some of the leading members were necessarily absent, it was deemed proper to postpone the adoption of the constitution and the completion of the organization until Thursday next, when another meeting will be held at the same place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—American Securities opened quiet. Stocks quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	..	92⅝
Consols for account	92¾	..	92¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87¾	87⅞	88
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87⅜	87½	87⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86¾	86⅞	86⅞
U. S. 10-40s	83½	..	83½
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	109½	109¾	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	22	21¾	21¾
At. & Gt. West'n Shares	29	..	28½

PARIS, Feb 17.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 45c. Closed quiet; Rentes, 73f. 37c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 92⅝ for the issue of 1862. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active and firm at 93⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull last night. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The market this morning opened quiet; quotations unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet last night.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—2:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull; Pork dull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—5:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Refined Petroleum dull.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½ francs for Standard White.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Feb. 17.—Cotton opened quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Feb. 17.—Cotton closed quiet and steady, on spot and afloat.

YOKOHAMA, Jan 24.—The import market has reduced its operations to SUGAR and RICE, which are in fair demand, owing to the failure of the crops in Japan. The SILK arrivals for the fortnight foot up about 300 bales; settlements, 800 bales; stock, 1,500 bales; prices are steady and unchanged. There is a steady business in TEAS, and prices for Medium to Fairest have advanced $1@$2 ₱ picul on last quotations. The stocks have been much reduced, and but little more is coming forward. The *Westbury* sailed Jan. 9 with 321,000 lbs. for New-York; the *Crest of the Wave* and *Havelock* are loading for New-York, and the *Alpheus* is loading for Boston. EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 6s. ¾d.; on Paris, 5f. 70c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—EXCHANGE quiet at par selling. FLOUR low and medium grades moderately active; other grades dull; Spring Extras, $3 80@$5 12½. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 87½c.@87¾c.; No. 2, buyers' option, at 81c.; sellers' at 81⅛c.; in the afternoon unsettled at 81¼c., cash; 82¼c., seller March, for No. 2. CORN dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 69c.@69½c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was dull at 69¼c.@69½c. OATS dull; No. 2, 38¼c. RYE dull; No. 2, 67c.@67½c. BARLEY quiet at 65c.@72c. for No. 2. MESS PORK in fair demand and 12½c. higher; sales at $26 62½, cash; $26 50 seller, $27 12½ buyer, March. LARD active and firmer at 14⅛c., cash; 14¼c.@14⅜c., seller March. MEATS firmer; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c.; Short Rib Middles, 13¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 14¼c.; Bellies, 13¼c., loose. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14c.@14½c. Dressed HOGS firm and steady at $10 25@$10 50, dividing on 200 pounds. Live HOGS steady and firm at $9 25@$10 40 for Common to Extra Prime. CATTLE steady at $4 65@$6 25 for fair butchers' to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 08@$1 10 for Red Winter; no White offering. CORN dull at 70c.@72c. OATS unchanged. RYE in moderate demand at 85c.@88c. BARLEY dull and lower; Spring, $1@$1 12, the latter price for Canadian; $1 20@$1 25 for Fall. COTTON dull and lower; Middling nominally 23½c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 61 hhds. at $6 75 for New Trash; $18@$23 for fair to good Old Leaf. WHISKY dull and drooping; sales at 93c. Live HOGS dull at $8 75@$9 25; receipts, 1,100 head. MESS PORK quiet and firm at $27@$27 25; no sales. BACON irregular; Shoulders dull at 12¾c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, no demand, and advanced to 16c.; Clear Sides sold at 16¼c., all packed. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 17¼c.@18½c. EXCHANGE dull at ⅛@1-10 off, buying.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head. The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 733 head, including 14 premium Ohio at 9c.; 160 Extra Ohio and Illinois at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 200 fair to prime do. at 7¼c.@7½c.; 12 cars Sockers at 5c.@5¼c. Milch COWS higher; sales of fresh at $50@$70; Spring, $40@$55. HOGS dull and unchanged. SHEEP—The receipts were moderate. The market was quiet but firm at unchanged rates. There is no decided improvement in the demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. While the causes which contribute to produce the general dullness exist no activity in the market can be expected. There are no sales to report.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c. FLOUR active and higher for low grades; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT unchanged; Pennsylvania, $1 26@$1 28. CORN less firm; White at 93c.@96c.; Yellow, 93c.@95c. OATS, 53c.@55c. RYE, 95c.@$1. MESS PORK quiet at $27 50@$28. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY better at 99c.@$1 for wood to iron bound.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—FLOUR in better demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY held at $1 for Upper Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED in fair demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firmer and in more demand; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT unchanged. RYE steady at 98c.@$1. CORN in good demand; New Yellow at 88c.@93c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 29½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28@$28 50. LARD, 15¾c. WHISKY held at 99c.@$1 for iron bound.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO active; sales, 86 hhds.; Lugs, $6@$7 50; Leaf, $6@$14; Wrappers, $16 50. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $27 50. RUMP PORK, $23. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Ribs, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. Breakfast BACON, 19c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19c.@20c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.; Keg, 18c. WHISKY, 93c.@94.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull at 86¾c. for No. 1; 81¼c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 39c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 17—Noon.—FLOUR steady; sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White; $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN held at $1 03. BARLEY held at $1. SHORTS, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—WHEAT dull at $1 14 for No. 1 Red; $1 07 for No. 2 Red. CORN nominal; no sales. OATS—Nothing doing. RYE steady at 90c.@95c. BARLEY declining; No. 1 Canada held at $1 06; State, 85c.@$1.

TOLEDO, Feb. 17.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN advancing; No. 2, 81c. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 8,800 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and nominally 23¼c.; receipts, 9,308 bales; exports, 4,285 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 90c.@91c. OATS, 68c.@70c. LARD, 16c.@17¼c. PORK, $28 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 43½c. RESIN firm at $1 65 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 75@$3. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 22c.@23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and ¼c.@½c. lower; sales 300 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 905 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,133 bales; coastwise, 503 bales.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—There is nothing doing in WHEAT, RYE, CORN or BARLEY that is quotable, except a sale of a small lot of Mixed State BARLEY at 90c. OATS firm at 55c.@56c.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—WHEAT—Extra very firm at $1 25; other grades unchanged. CORN, 70c.@73c. for New. Dressed HOGS dull at $10 25@$10 75.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and weak; sales 800 bales. Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 868 bales; exports, 377 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and drooping; Low Middling nominally 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 700 bales; exports, 62 bales; no sales reported.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—COTTON dull and irregular; sales 400 bales; receipts, 732 bales; Middling, 23c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17.—COTTON—Receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 375 bales; sales 400 bales; Middling, 23½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 119½.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 17—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
[illegible] Cove	N. W	Cloudy	9
Halifax	N	Clear	18
Portland	N. E.	Clear	19
Boston	N. W	Clear	30
New-York	S. E.	Clear	38
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	35
Wilmington, Del.	N. W	Clear	35
Washington	S. E.	Clear	34
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	34
Charleston	N. N. E.	Cloudy	61
Savannah	N. N. W	Cloudy	59
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Cloudy	60
Oswego	S.	Clear	33
Buffalo	S.	Clear	42
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	39
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	38
Mobile	S.	Cloudy	62
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	64
Key West	Calm	Cloudy	74
Havana	Calm	Clear	76

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Donau	Feb. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 19	New-York	Havre.
Helvetia	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:40 P. M.

For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 17—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool.*—A. L. Wells, Mrs. Anne B. Wyche, Miss Stella B. Wyche, Miss Mary Wyche, Fred. A. Bancroft, Robt. Roberts, Mr. Lawe, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George Linden, J. W. Thomas, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brady.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 6 51 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon sets.. 8 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 26 | Gov. Island.10 15 | Hell Gate..11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston, S. C., Arthur Leary; Vineland, Hazell, Baltimore; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, J. Loriliard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Barks Jared, (Aust.,) Nowak, London, Slocovich & Co.; Speed, (Norw.,) Natvig, Rio Janeiro, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Edina, (Br.,) Robin, Nassau River, Fla., Geo. F. Bulley; Henry, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Pleiades, Packard, Trinidad, Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Eclipse, (Br.,) Jacobson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. White Sea, Jones, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vapor, Newberry, Baltimore, G. & P. Clymer; L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, Matanzas, S. C. Loud & Co.; Ada Louisa, (Br.,) Helder, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; C. H. Kelly, Reed, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; A. W. Collins, Tooker, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; A. G. Lawson, Lockett, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Ocean, (Fr.,) Raturier, Calcutta, Nov. 11, Sands Head 13th, with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 17, St. Helena Jan. 15, and crossed the equator 17th, in lon. 30 45; Dec. 17, off the Cape of Good Hope, had a gale from S.W., shipped a sea which stove bulwark and split sails; has been 20 ds. west of Bermuda; Feb. 14, lat. 35, lon. 72, passed a large ship bound west with the loss of all her topmasts; Nov. 26, lat. 40 32 S., lon. 79 E., spoke ship Lucie, (Fr.,) from Coconada for Bordeaux; Dec. 26, lat. 34 36 S., lon. 50 52, spoke bark Mary Lee, (Br.,) from Yokohama for New-York; 29th, lat. 32 49 S., lon. 62 44, spoke schr. Amadies, (Dutch,) from China for Falmouth, Eng.; Jan. 2, lat. 22 33 S., lon. 66 44, spoke bark Peerless, (Br.,) from Batavia for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 45 34 S., lon. 56 E., spoke schr. Oscanna, (Dutch,) from Bankok for Falmouth, Eng.

Ship Hannibal, (of Liverpool,) Hill, Calcutta and Sands Head Oct. 13, with mdse. to A. R. Hill—vessel to Tufts & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 21, St. Helena Jan. 3, and crossed the equator 14th, in lon. 24 35; has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and from thence N. E. gales and head seas.

Ship Robena, Wade, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had S. W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Dec. 16, and Isle of Wight 23d, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Cedric, (of Sunderland,) Stapleton, Yokohama Oct. 3, with teas, &c., to master. Passed Anjier Nov. 5, the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 19, touched at St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator Jan. 16, in lon. 34 38. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with constant heavy gales; Feb. 8, lat. 36 37, lon. 71 30, passed a piece of a ship's head board, carved and gilded.

Bark Jessie, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Robinson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has had westerly gales from the Bahamas to lat. 37, lon. 74 40, and from thence strong N. E. and S. W. gales, and been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Dora, (N. G.,) Brunn, Santos Dec. 15, via Hampton Roads Feb. 13, with coffee to Dabney, Morgan & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 30, in lon. 40. Had a continuation of heavy N. E., and N. W. gales during first part of passage.

Bark Enrique, (Braz.,) Orcutt, Whampoa, Oct. 9, with teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 4, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 21; touched at St. Helen Jan. 1, and crossed the equator 17th in lon. 33 30. Had heavy gales for two weeks off the Cape of Good Hope, and has been 14 days north of Hatteras, with heavy gales from W. to N. Sprung foremast and sustained other damage.

Brig Laura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carmichael, Messina Jan. 3, and Gibraltar Jan. 17, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co., vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales on the passage; Jan. 10, off the island of Sardinia, passed brig Magnolia, from Palermo for New-York; 17th, off Gibraltar, passed schr. Dauntless, from Palermo for New-York.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Tooker, Maracaibo, 18 ds., and 15 ds. from the Bar, with coffee, to Schnulinsky, Lots & Co., vessel to Peniston & Co. Left in port bark Ilva, for New-York in 3 ds.

Brig Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Palermo, Dec. 30, and Gibraltar Jan. 17, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Has had N. E. gales for last 10 ds.

Schr. Glengarry, Yates, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Yates & Potterfield. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and stove bulwarks.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. C. J. Marin, Deem, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Holt, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, McDevitt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adriana, Kelly, Augusta, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Thomas S. Rogers, Young, George's Banks, with fish to Thomas S. Rogers.

Schr. Edwin, Bertram, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ontario, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chillion, Winslow, Portland, with lumber fort Fort Washington.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Bartow, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Fish, Brown, Norwich.

Schr. Julia Baker, Rich, New-Haven.

Schr. Leon. Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wave, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Norwalk.

Schr. Raynor, Salisbury, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Bellona, Meade, Greenport.

Schr. Crusader, Taylor, Guilford.

Schr. Charles, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Commerce, Everett, Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Williams, Norwalk.

Schr. Santa Maria, Robinson, Bristol.

Schr. F. D. Franklin, Kearny, New-London.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Mott, Bridgeport.

Schr. Bella, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Thos. Fales, Reed, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. H. Brick, Martin, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, McCarthy, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Henry [illegible], Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Hubbis, Providence.

Schr. Hope, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Storm, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Julia, Wilcox, Greenport.

Schr. Willie, Simpson, Greenport.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Siberia, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Morro Castle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Tennessee and Saragossa, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond; brig Annie Ingram, for Rio Grande.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Sld. steamship City of Cork, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.—Arr. schrs. A. M. Lee, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 17.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Ramariden, from Rio; brig Mississippi, from Demara; brig Mary E. Ladd, for Spain.

The steamer Fairbanks, for Charleston, put in, boiler leaky; repaired and went out. Saw yesterday, schr. 8 miles south of Chicolean, with part of mainmast stem sail set aft, laying at anchor.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 15, A. M.—Sld. steamer Oriental; brig Frank W., (Br.,) from Smyrna Nov. 4, via Gibraltar Dec. 31, for Boston; went ashore on the Middle Ground, Vineyard Sound, this morning, at 1 o'clock. Will probably come off without damage.

P. M.—No arrivals.

16th, A. M.—Arr. and sld. steamer Ashland, Boston, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17.—Arr. brig Maria White, Philadelphia; schr. B. F. Franklin, Freeport, L. I.; steamship Alhambra, Boston.

Cld. steamship General Barnes, New-York; ship Louis, Darien.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Arr. steamship J. A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

Arrivals from American ports at Monte Video.—Dec. 16, Paladin, from Baltimore; 18th, Trinity, from New-York; Caledonia, from St. Johns; Posie, from St. Johns; Darkee, from Montreal; Lavinia, from Montreal; 19th, Nelson, from Montreal; 21st, Palestine, from New-York; Douve, from Montreal; 22d, Scotia, from Montreal; Queen, from Montreal; Arcadia, from Montreal; Wordsworth, from St. Johns; Cora, from Nova Scotia.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres.—Dec. 18, Looloo, from New-York; 19th, Gazelle, from New-York; George Essen, from Montreal; Anne Ada, from Boston; 21st, Julia E. Hasgell, from New-York; 23d, St. Paul, from New-York; Vunnou, from St. Johns; 28th, Tovient, from Portland; 28th, M. A. Wilson, from Montreal.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The Inman steamship City of London, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1 A. M. to-day.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN-PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG

AND

GORDONSVILLE

RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FURTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tide water by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, *and the Security is first-class in every respect.*

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000) are offered at 92½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

DRAKE BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Atlanta City Seven per Cent. Bonds.

Interest Coupons payable January and July in New-York.

Principal payable January, 1899.

Debt of the City 1st July, 1869, $392,500.

Value of Real Estate owned by the City, $500,000.

Taxable property, $11,000,000.

Annual income, $150,000.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS AT 78.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller*. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON

SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st. Safety. 2d. Economy of Space. 3d. Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.

437 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Over 1,000 Boilers in use.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,

No. 110 Broadway, New-York, and

Send for circular. No. 139 Federal-st., Boston.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

From $4 to $25, cheaper than ever, at LEWIS P. TIBBALS', No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., New-York. Carriages made to order and repaired.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.

RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

No more of those cubeb things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.